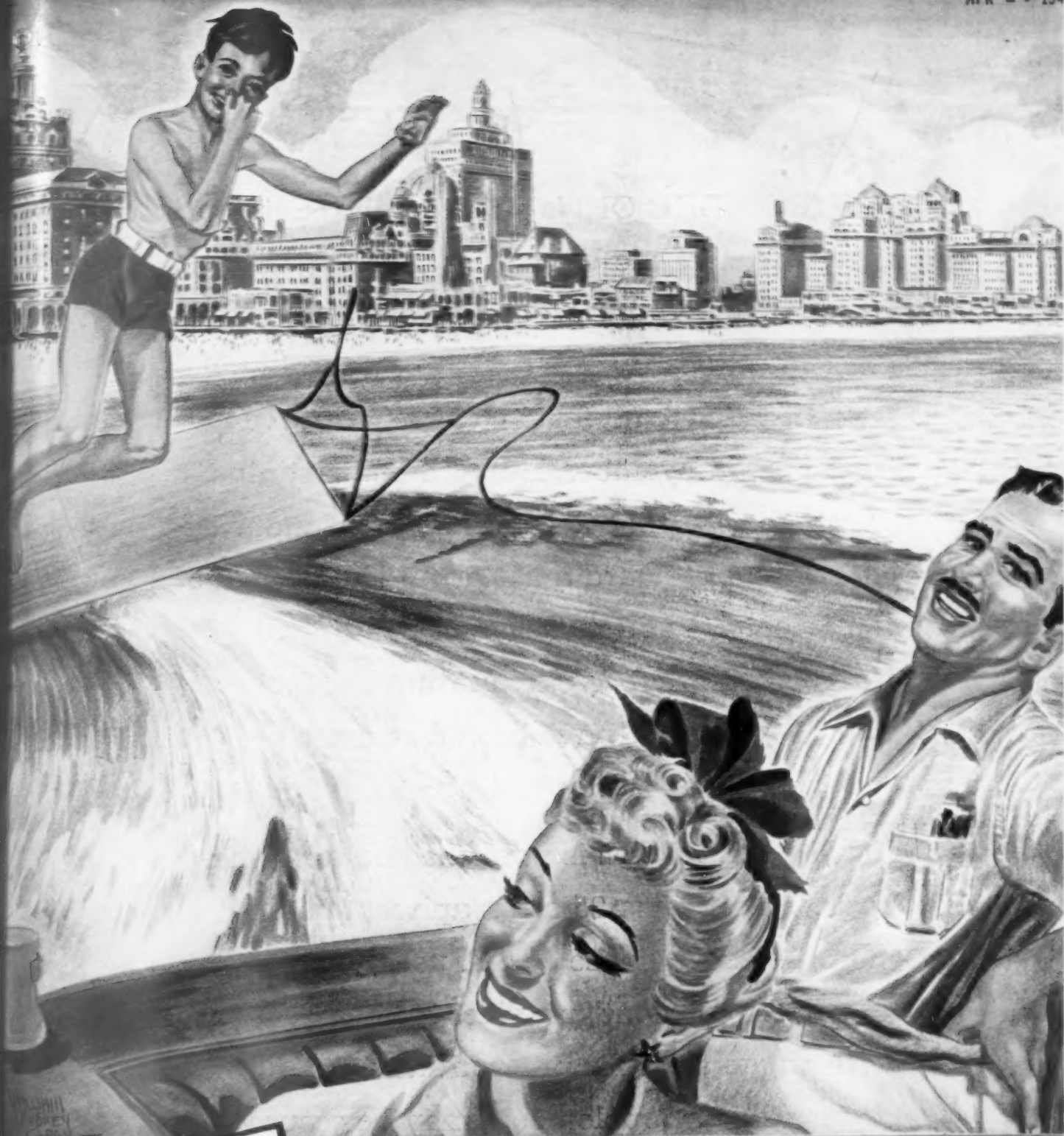


APR 20 1946



Atlantic City—Wm. Aubrey Gray

On Educating  
the Dustman  
by  
T. A. Warren

CLINTON P. ANDERSON . . . Starving Must Stop!

J. M. A. ILOTT . . . Meet My Countrymen

# Rotarian

1946

**F**ROM HERE ON! is a 96-page booklet reprinting the Charter of the United Nations Organization. In parallel columns are explanatory "Comments" and "Questions" which make it an ideal guide for individuals and for study groups . . . . It was issued last November. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., prophesied that it would be "a splendid contribution toward a better understanding of the principles and purposes of the United Nations." Judge for yourself from the fact that 70,000 copies have been distributed. It is now in its third printing.

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Comment on ROTARIAN articles  
by readers of THE ROTARIAN

## Talking it over

### They ARE Hungry

Says G. A. ANDERSON, *Rotarian Insurance Agent*  
Aurora, Illinois

I was greatly impressed with the March issue of THE ROTARIAN, and particularly noticed the pictures [Help Where and When Needed] revealing children and some grownups clamoring for food and clothing, plus shoes, among the destitute in the war-stricken area of Europe. I sincerely believe that if you can publish more such views and appropriate articles, it will tend to keep alive our obligation to a war-stricken area in order to bring about some improvements in living conditions.

I have visited some of these areas, and can deeply appreciate the great need for people of the United States continuing to give.

### Housing Construction Blocked

Says CHANDLER C. SMITH, *Rotarian Lumber Retailer*  
Charles City, Iowa

The article *Housing Headaches*, by Robert Moses [THE ROTARIAN for March], is one of the few sane approaches to our present housing problem. He failed only to mention one primary factor, that being the part played by the Office of Price Administration in holding up the construction of new, permanent homes by normal production and distribution methods.

It is true that there is a shortage of building materials, plumbing, and electrical equipment for new homes, but this shortage is not the illness of home construction, but rather it is a symptom by which we can ascertain the real cause for the illness. If we fail to look far enough into the problem, we may see only the present conditions and not the cause at all. Those of us who are actually involved by these shortages know that the policies and regulations by the OPA have resulted in this wholly unnecessary and false shortage of materials. . . .

### Half of Moon Not Seen

Insists J. MCK. LIMERICK, *Rotarian Technical Director*  
Bathurst Power and Paper Co. Ltd.  
Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada

I read with interest a paragraph in Last Page Comment in THE ROTARIAN for March in which Dr. Oliver T. Lee, a first-rate astronomer, says that the moon already has been mapped more accurately and completely than the earth, and then the article goes on to draw certain conclusions from this fact.

I am no astronomer and therefore I hesitate to take issue with Dr. Lee, but I seem to recall that my Grade Five schoolteacher told me that the moon revolves on its own axis in exactly the

same time as it takes it to circle the earth. Therefore, there is one-half of the moon which has never been observed from the earth. Astronomers may have some way of overcoming such a phenomenon, but if not, I suggest you contact Dr. Lee and reprimand him accordingly.

EDS. NOTE: *Rotarian Limerick's suggestion was followed; that Dr. Lee be contacted. Here is the noted astronomer's explanation—and apologies:*

Your inspired reader is, of course, right in calling for accuracy even in a telephone conversation (not of my initiation) with some inquiring newspaper reporter, which formed the basis of an item which was quoted in THE ROTARIAN.

Since astronomers and everyone else can see only 59 percent of the moon in all, over considerable periods of time and never more than 50 percent at any one time, we astronomers have to be content with that. For the sake of brevity we simply speak of the moon, when we mean the observable part.

Apparently it is bad to abbreviate when we talk to reporters or for inquiring readers. Please offer my apologies.

My congratulations to you for the Last Page Comment paragraphs beginning *That's a Parable and If You Doubt This*. Clearly, you have perspective, one of the rarest possessions of contemporary humanity.

### Vet's Ability Will Count

Thinks JOHN L. SNOOK  
Corrective-Shoe Distributor  
Portsmouth, Ohio

Lieutenant Commander J. Stewart Hunter's article, *Are Employers Fair to Ex-Servicemen?* [THE ROTARIAN for March], is interesting, but not very convincing—except in his final paragraph. The comments of your staff members are more valid.

Commander Hunter omits from his thesis two basic considerations: (1) not only is it a privilege to have worn the uniform of the nation, but almost every man and woman in service has been afforded an opportunity to broaden his horizon and to add to his stature; and (2) the person with native ability, such as his "young Navy lieutenant, a flying man," will by dint of that ability plus his broader perspective, soon earn the same promotions which would have been his under peacetime conditions.

Since military promotions are normally based on longevity in service rather than on native ability, many of the young men and women I see about me in uniform are earning more money than they can ever earn in peacetime employment. "George and Jeannie" must accept the fact that the \$25-a-week pay check is probably a true measure of his peacetime worth to that employer and that a larger check must be based upon his ability to produce more than \$25 worth. Except in case of war casualties, I am opposed to the giving of preferences to veterans, *per se*. Of course, each one must be given every opportunity to find the job he wants to do, but the greatest problem is the adjustment to civilian employment of

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KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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the men and women who offer a prospective employer no valuable skill, but have acquired spending habits far in excess of their ability to earn. They are psychological problems in many instances, and can become the danger spots in peacetime communities.

It might be proper to explain that I served the Navy in uniform in both World Wars I and II.

## 'Herb' Was Toledo's Secretary

Recalls RAY S. LOFTIS  
Secretary, Greater Toledo War Chest  
Secretary, Rotary Club  
Toledo, Ohio

In his article *Rotarians Sing! Sing! Sing!* [THE ROTARIAN for February], Sigmund Spaeth praised Herbert H. Stalker for writing the words to *Rotary, My Rotary*.

"Herb" was the first Secretary of the Rotary Club of Toledo, serving from the time the Club was organized in May, 1912, until November, 1914. He was in the advertising business here, and in April, 1929, he moved to Florida (where he still is), which necessitated his resignation as a member of our Club.

Incidentally, the Rotary Club of Toledo has had but three Secretaries during the 34 years since it was organized. Ed Kelsey died in December, 1929, and the writer has been Secretary since that time.

## Need Wisdom and Zeal, Not Words

View of WILLIAM CONNELLY, Rotarian  
Realtor  
West Los Angeles, California

In his *Needed: A Substitute for 'Service'* [THE ROTARIAN for April] Reuel W. Beach has done what I have long contemplated—that is, revising the Objects of Rotary. Now that it has been done, I doubt it to be the answer to our needs. In his version, "understanding" supplants "service" as the paramount objective.

"Understanding" is quite well covered in the Fourth Object of our present version. In my opinion what we need more than words is the wisdom and zeal to implement our objectives. To that end I suggest that we retain the present text, but add this petition: "That these Objects be attained, give unto thy servant an understanding heart."

That was Solomon's answered prayer

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(1 Kings 3:9). If Rotary is to be a factor in the building of a better world, its leaders will require the Solomon brand of guidance. The present chaos in international relations is ample evidence such guidance has been wanting.

#### Re: Substitute for Service

By V. J. EMMETT, *Rotarian*  
Associate Manager, Monument Co.  
Boulder, Colorado

It is hoped that some value to Reuel W. Beach and to others interested may derive from a comment on his excellent article *Needed: A Substitute for 'Service'* by a private from the rear ranks of Rotary. My only claim to consideration consists in the fact that I am almost exactly similar to that hypothetical character The Average Rotarian, most recently defined by so eminent an authority as THE ROTARIAN itself.

The article, it seems to me, is timely, intriguing, highly provocative. It might very well be that after this interval the Four Objects of Rotary could be examined, rethought, and perhaps restated. While these are not advertising in a strict sense, we trust, from the walls of many of our offices they do proclaim our position. Devices so functioning for the trades and professions have seemed to call for considerable revision over the same length of time. Usually the beam has had to be refocused and tried again from varying angles to suit the vision and altering perspective of the times, and of late to keep pace with accelerated growth.

Insofar as we, the members, are concerned, I am inclined to think that we instinctively like Rotary. That is why we stay on. The reasons ascribed and perhaps the virtues acknowledged may come after the fact, as we instinctively like or dislike a painting and then may be impelled to explain our reaction on the basis of the rhythm or some other quality of the painting.

It is not the part of conceit but more nearly a responsibility to recognize the potential force of Rotary and, it follows, to direct and redirect it from time to

time according to the greatest opportunities and the most urgent needs of the purpose: the good of mankind, assuredly. How could it be otherwise?

The old abandoned principle of "You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours" with its certain connotation of naïvete soon wore thin as a basis for organization. If any lesson is to be gained by the experience, might it not point to the danger that overdraping with simplified philosophy may serve only to impede the work and the progress of the virile, robust adolescent we call Rotary?

Just as the thought of a Committee to advertise the accomplishments of a unit Rotary Club has always been repugnant to many Rotarians, likewise the complete desirability of explanations calculated in part for public consumption may be questioned. Rotary succeeds; members stick; word gets around. It is as simple as that.

#### Beach Statement Correct

Believes F. D. FARRELL, *Rotarian*  
President Emeritus  
Kansas State College  
Manhattan, Kansas

I believe that Reuel W. Beach's statement of the case is correct [*Needed: A Substitute for 'Service,'* THE ROTARIAN for April], and that the essentials of his proposal merit adoption.

#### Teach Youth to Save

Urges WOODROW NORRIS, *Rotarian*  
Teacher and Coach  
Staunton, Illinois

An item in *Opinion* in THE ROTARIAN for March interested me very much. It was titled "Learn How to Spend," by W. E. Wiggins. . . .

My work is with junior high-school pupils and I coach boys in basketball. The majority of these children have more money to spend in a week than I had in two months when I was their age. A time will come in the not too distant future when they won't have this money to spend. Of course, the parents are to [Continued on page 58]



"I KNOW that—but if yours keep coming over here, I will have some!"

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# How Rotary Stands in Europe

## A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

ROTARY in Europe is on the road back! Scores of Clubs have been re-admitted and several Districts have been reconstituted.

Seven Clubs were reorganized in former District 47 (Central France), along with 17 Clubs which had formerly been in that District, but which were transferred to District 48 in 1941. André Pons, of Mazamet, France, is District Governor.

District 61 has been constituted to include all Clubs in Belgium and all Clubs hereafter admitted in that land and in Luxembourg. Paul Erculisse, of Brussels, is District Governor.

District 67 (Norway) was reconstituted, with Bjarne Didriksen, of Sarpsborg, as District Governor.

The Commission for the Organization of Rotary Clubs in Continental Europe was dissolved by the Board of Directors of Rotary International, effective February 1, 1946, and as of that date the responsibility for the reestablishment of Clubs was placed upon the General Secretary, with the European Secretary, in Zurich, Switzerland, being deputized for the General Secretary. Rotarian C. J. Steiger, of Zurich, is serving as special advisor.

Continental Rotarians kept their fellowship alive as much as possible during the war, despite dangers of the Gestapo and other harassments, including the difficulties of finding a meeting place and food for luncheons.

The table below shows when Rotary was organized in the various countries of Europe and how it stands today:

ROTARY vuelve a Europa. Se han reinstalado varias docenas de clubes y reconstituido varios distritos.

Se reorganizaron siete clubes en el antiguo distrito 47 (centro de Francia), junto con 17 clubes que habían pertenecido anteriormente a dicho distrito, pero que fueron pasados al 48 en 1941. El gobernador del distrito es André Pons, de Mazamet, Francia.

Se constituyó el distrito 61 para abarcar todos los clubes de Bélgica y todos los clubes que de ahora en adelante se funden en dicho país y en Luxemburgo. El gobernador del distrito es Paul Erculisse, de Bruselas.

Se reconstituyó el distrito 67 (Noruega) con Bjarne Didriksen, de Sarpsborg, como gobernador de distrito.

La Comisión de la Organización de Rotary Clubs en la Europa Continental fué disuelta por la junta directiva de R. I. con fecha 1o. de febrero de 1946, y de la citada fecha en adelante la responsabilidad de la reinstalación de clubes quedó a cargo del secretario general, quien la delega en el secretario europeo, con sede en Zurich, Suiza. El rotario C. J. Steiger, de Zurich, sirve como consejero especial.

Los rotarios del continente europeo mantuvieron vivas sus relaciones cuanto fué posible durante la guerra, a pesar de los peligros de la Gestapo y de otros obstáculos, inclusive las dificultades para encontrar lugares de reunión y viandas para las comidas.

La tabla siguiente da la fecha en que Rotary se inició en los diversos países de Europa, y su estado actual:

Country	First Club Established	Before the War		March, 1946	
		Clubs	Rotarians	Clubs	Rotarians
Eire .....	Dublin, 1911 .....	2	156	2	210
England .....	London, 1911 .....	426	18,470	477	20,475
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast, 1911 .....	5	287	9	450
Scotland .....	Glasgow, 1912 .....	26	1,387	27	1,520
Wales .....	Cardiff, 1917 .....	24	863	26	935
Spain .....	Madrid, 1920 .....	27	761	No Clubs	
France .....	Paris, 1921 .....	89	3,413	78	2,300
Denmark .....	Copenhagen, 1921 .....	43	1,315	51	1,520
Norway .....	Oslo, 1922 .....	19	734	14	450
The Netherlands ..	Amsterdam, 1922 .....	34	1,166	32	860
Belgium .....	Ostend, 1923 .....	18	908	11	195
Italy .....	Milan, 1923 .....	34	1,633	No Clubs	
Switzerland .....	Zurich, 1924 .....	24	1,035	26	1,130
Czechoslovakia ..	Prague, 1925 .....	45	1,254	6	250
Austria .....	Vienna, 1925 .....	11	358	No Clubs	
Hungary .....	Budapest, 1925 .....	15	325	No Clubs	
Portugal .....	Lisbon, 1925 .....	5	183	5	190
Sweden .....	Stockholm, 1926 .....	40	1,709	58	2,620
Finland .....	Helsingfors, 1926 .....	8	308	19	530
Germany .....	Hamburg, 1927 .....	42	1,323	No Clubs	
Greece .....	Athens, 1928 .....	4	233	No Clubs	
Yugoslavia .....	Belgrade, 1929 .....	34	809	No Clubs	
Rumania .....	Bucharest, 1929 .....	8	233	No Clubs	
Luxembourg .....	Luxembourg City, 1929 ..	1	44	1	45
Estonia .....	Tallinn, 1930 .....	3	131	No Clubs	
Poland .....	Warsaw, 1931 .....	10	281	No Clubs	
Danzig .....	Danzig, 1931 .....	1	26	No Clubs	
Latvia .....	Riga, 1933 .....	2	104	No Clubs	
Bulgaria .....	Sofia, 1933 .....	8	211	No Clubs	
Lithuania .....	Kaunas, 1934 .....	2	66	No Clubs	
Monaco .....	Monaco, 1937 .....	1	36	1	30

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## Presenting This Month

President of an investment corporation, ARTHUR LAGUEUX, of Quebec, Canada, is Chairman of Rotary's Canadian Advisory Committee, and is a member of the 1946 Convention Committee and of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1946-47.



Lagueux

He is a Past District Governor (1942-43). He was President of his Rotary Club the previous year.

Born in England as JOYCE ANSTRUTHER and married to ANTHONY MAXTONE GRAHAM, JAN STRUTHER has been publishing stories and poems since she was 15. The

book about herself—*Mrs. Miniver*—is her best known.



Jacobs

JOHN H. JACOBS is president and general manager of Baur's, a large confectionery in Denver, Colorado, where he is a member of the Rotary Club. He is coordinator and instructor in human relations in business at

Denver University, where he is working on his doctorate in that field.

An advertising man in Wellington, New Zealand, J. M. A. ILOTT is known to many Rotarians, having been Second Vice-President of Rotary International in 1944-45. A Past District Governor, he is a charter member and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Wellington. He is also known as a collector of books and etchings indigenous to his region.



Ilott

This month's cover is the creation of WILLIAM AUBREY GRAY, a Chicago-born artist who has worked for various newspaper syndicates, and with whose style readers of THE ROTARIAN are familiar. His distinction among artists, he says, is his family—a wife and six children.

—THE CHAIRMEN

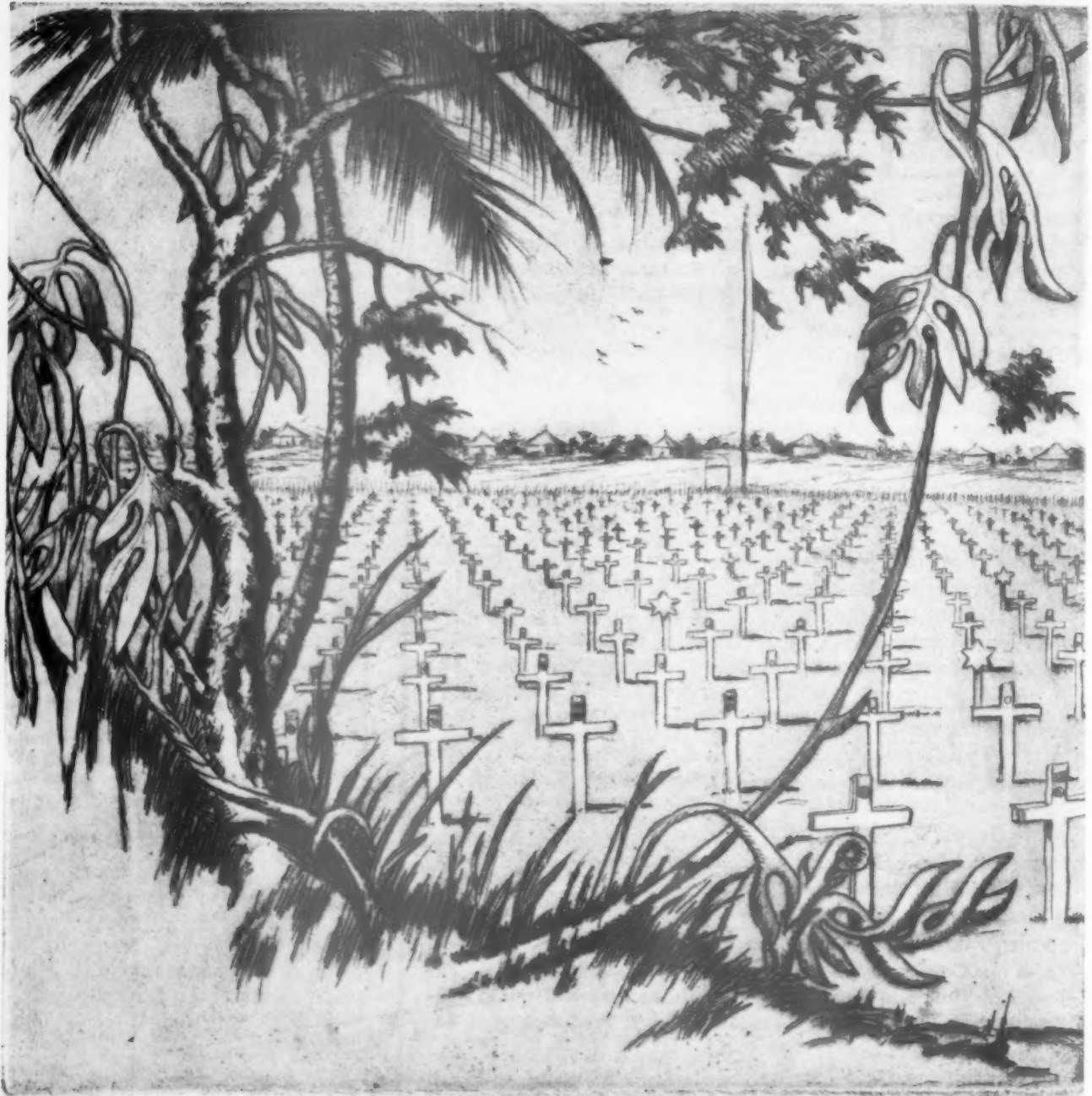
# THE Rotarian MAGAZINE

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From an original etching by James Swann

## STRANGE CROP

*What crop is this  
That through the muddy loam of Okinawa  
Thrusts its whitened shoots?*

*Some crossed and others starred, with each stem  
Straighter than the fields of neighboring vines  
Yet shorter than the cane; so regularly spaced  
Each casts a shadow on the row in front.*

*What crop is this  
Which natives say appeared amid the din of  
Blasts that shook the isle?*

*And fires in the sky, dull rumblings from the sea;  
While Okinawans huddled in their caves*

*And big bone-burdened urns were set a-rattling  
In their ancient tombs.*

*What crop is this  
That never bends or rustles in the wind nor  
Scents the air nor blooms?*

*Save that each shaft bears one metallic bud  
That glitters in the Oriental sun:  
And each of these shows one brave name,  
Forgotten number, blood type, religious preference.*

*And every timeless shimmering ray  
Reflects a silent tear shed far away.*

—PFC. DON REYNOLDS  
OKINAWA

# Esperanto of the Heart

By Arthur Lagueux

Past Rotary District Governor;  
Quebec, Canada

*It is a language of action rather than words and  
it flourishes where men meet in Rotary fellowship*

**L**IVE in an old city, the City of Quebec. Founded in 1608, it is fragrant with history. Lower Town enshrines the distant past . . . cobbled streets . . . balconies across which the dwellers can almost shake hands. Upper Town is radically different, with broad streets, stately buildings, and tree-shaded boulevards. Yet what makes Quebec City unique is that it is not two cities, but one.\*

Our Rotary Club is also unique. It is bi-lingual and bi-racial, for of the 120 members about 25 are English-speaking Canadians. The others, of course, speak French. Yet you cannot find a happier Club on the North American Continent. It makes no difference whether the speaker is English-speaking or French-speaking: our Club is not two Clubs, but one—for we operate on the higher level of Rotary friendship. Our real language is the Esperanto of the Heart.

Rotary in Quebec is, I think, a living parable with special meaning for our world-wide organization. Unless we have something more than French Rotary Clubs and English Rotary Clubs and Swedish Rotary Clubs and Chinese Rotary Clubs we shall mark the measure of our failure.

Beyond Rotary, it is not too much to say that world peace depends on the capacity for human friendship wider and deeper than national boundaries. Every human treaty will be only a torn piece of paper unless it is written by friendly hands and hearts.

Herein lies Rotary's mission. Probably no organization in the world today can match Rotary in the weight of related business life. Overwhelmingly, we are business and professional men. Markets, money, land, power—these are the things for which nations fight. Into a world like that, hardened by centuries of practice, Rotary comes with the vital principle of

service, as intangible as the atom, but as powerful.

To a weary and sophisticated world Rotary says with emphasis and without shame: Here is our business code and our business faith—"He Profits Most Who Serves Best." It is a spiritual ideal beating in the heart of a practical world. In that statement is the best that is in capitalism; the best that is in any of the many forms of socialism. Long, long ago, Emerson spoke with profound wisdom of "the centuries against the hours." The former always wins; that is the basis for our optimistic faith in our ideal.

Service is primary—profit is a by-product, a material by-product of a spiritual ideal. You can put your square on that and find the corners true. You can lay weight on that—the weight of centuries—and it will not sag. Think daringly of what *that* would mean if it permeated the total world structure of economic and industrial life!

We look out on a world full of inequality. We see it on every street of our cities. We see it in the broken family of nations. We see it in war-ravaged lands and in famine, hunger, disease. All these conditions are enemies, against which only one weapon is effective: the spirit of service.

We on the North American Continent are going short on sugar, short on butter, short on meat, to feed the helpless of the world, even to feeding our former enemies. The story of the good Samaritan does not belong to any nation, but it tests all creeds of all nations.

Man's long record is stained

with selfishness. But in our own time crippled children have been made strong; ignorant children have been led into the spacious halls of education; blind children now see the light, or have had the way of life smoothed for them by manual education; feet have been booted and backs have been clothed and bodies have been rebuilt.

We of the Rotary Clubs have been well trained in this field of applied kindness. We have seen the ideal of service work; we have worked in it together; we have measured its dividends; we believe in its gospel of kindness, and we believe that what has been done in the unit area of our communities will produce the same results on the world-wide scale.

**R**OTARY believes the good Samaritan lives on in every land. It believes in the certainty of a better world through better men doing better things in a better way.

Rotary is a simple institution and is "almost touched with humility," in the beautiful words of a fellow Rotarian. How can that be so, when amongst our members we have those who hold high position in business, the professions, and government?

For the answer we must go back to Paul Harris. When he founded Rotary, 41 years ago, he with great insight caused his little group to grow around the concept of idealism, the deep desire of men to help others. Today Rotary has spread around the earth, but still the beating heart of humanity generates the power for our movement and channels it to the places where it meets vital social needs.

Guest **E**ditorial 

\* For a picture of Old Quebec, turn to page 40.



Food Talks

**F**AMINE can be merely a word, or it can be a fact. In the United States we have known hunger, not from lack of food, but because of failure to distribute abundance. But in Europe and Asia today the shortage of food is real and famine is a grim and terrifying fact—a fact that threatens millions with slow death.

In Europe half the people living in the cities and towns are existing on less than 2,000 calories a day, and large numbers on less than 1,500. In France the daily ration of bread is half a loaf—and bread is most of the Frenchman's diet. In Italy the combined bread and spaghetti ration is even less adequate than in France.

In some Asiatic countries where famine is an ever-present danger, the food situation is even worse than in Europe.

We who have never experienced such dire want cannot really appreciate the significance of the phrase "near starvation." But we begin to get the idea when we remember the pictures of the gaunt, sick people who know the meaning of starvation—firsthand. We get the idea too from the reports

and statistics from Governments.

How has all this come about? The first answer is war. A scorched earth and an uprooted population are, at least temporarily, unproductive. I know of a European village which before 1939 was prosperous. Today three-fourths of its people are dead or moved away. Its more than 5,000 head of livestock are reduced to exactly 16 cows and 13 sheep.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimated last Fall that per capita world food production in 1946 would fall about 10 percent below the prewar level. Accordingly, in coöperation with other nations, the United States made plans to expand the program of relief feeding that was in operation. The aid that the United States was already giving was not small. During the last half of 1945, the U.S.A. exported about 5 million tons of wheat—or some five times as much as was shipped out during an entire year before the war. Altogether, the United States exported about 15 million tons of food during 1945, and more than half of it went to Europe for relief feeding.

# Starving Must Stop!

**Drought added to war has reduced the supply of food. Now, many must eat less if others are to survive.**

**By Clinton P. Anderson**

*United States Secretary of Agriculture*

Other nations were coöperating wholeheartedly, too. But even so, millions in war-devastated lands were suffering from acute malnutrition, and the food situation was undoubtedly critical. Last Fall it seemed, however, that the going was bound to become easier. Shipping would improve. New harvests would come in. UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) was being voted the funds it needed.\*

And then the brightening hope was rudely wrecked. Drought! North Africa, which has exported grain to Europe since the days of the Roman Empire, reported the worst crop failure since the middle of the 19th Century. Argentina's wheat crop dwindled away to two-thirds of the amount anticipated. Bad weather cut savagely into crops in India and the Union of South Africa; typhoons lashed at the rice fields of Japan and South-eastern Asia.

The result of the smashing one-two punch delivered by war and weather is that this year's per capita food production in the world is down 12 percent from prewar; in Continental Europe it is down at least 20 percent.

As if all this were not enough, it then became evident in some European nations that food was being used at a rate higher than could be maintained.

Meanwhile, in the United States, which is the country best able to help, wheat stocks by the first of the year had also fallen far below

\*For a Rotary report on the recent UNRRA Conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, see *The Facts of Life* on page 11 of this issue.



## The Pattern of Hunger

This is a map of human misery—and of well-fed contentment. It was made up by the *Chicago Sun* from statistics rounded up by the Associated Press in a world-wide survey.



expectations. Not only had this country exported a lot of wheat, but it had been consuming the grain too rapidly. The goal for wheat export from the United States during the first six months of 1946 had been set at 6 million tons. But it was found that unless unusual measures were quickly adopted, this goal might not be reached. Also it was seen that even if the U. S. A. did meet its commitments, and even if the combined efforts of other exporting nations enabled them to match the U. S. wheat export, there would still be a 10-million-ton shortage throughout the world. That is equivalent to bread for half a year for 200 million people.

**T**HIS was the backdrop against which President Harry S. Truman issued his call for emergency action in early February, pointing out that "more people face starvation and even actual death for want of food today than in any war year and perhaps more than in all the war years combined."

The President directed the United States Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies to put emergency measures into effect so as to increase and speed up relief exports. He called upon the American people to conserve food, particularly bread. He appointed a Famine Emergency Committee to spearhead and coordinate the drive.

Briefly, here are some of the specific measures that have been taken to mobilize the resources of United States as effectively as possible: Millers are now required to extract a minimum of 80 percent of the wheat—they formerly were extracting around 72 percent. The use of wheat has been prohibited in the direct production of alcohol and beer and the use of all grains has been further restricted in the making of beverage alcohol. The amount of wheat and flour millers, bakers, and distributors may have on hand has also been limited and food-export licenses are under Government control to see that wheat is not hoarded and that it goes to the right places.

An active campaign is underway to lessen the feeding of grain to livestock. The national farm-production goals for wheat, corn, and soybeans have each been in-

creased by a million acres or more, and people have been urged to plant more gardens and to preserve food. In every State and county of the land, the Department of Agriculture has emergency food program managers. They have been instructed to enlist the full cooperation of the organization that will help carry the program to all the people.

The United States is determined to do its part to stop starvation, but the help of every man, woman, and child is needed to accomplish this purpose. The citizens of the country have been asked to make voluntary reductions of 40 percent in their consumption of wheat products and of 20 percent in their use of fats and oils. Public eating places have been requested to cut down servings of food fats by one-fifth and to limit strictly the amounts of wheat products they serve. Twenty specific suggestions of ways in which wheat products and fats and oils may be conserved have been offered by the Famine Emergency Committee to operators of restaurants, hotels, and dining rooms.

The housewife is urged to play a key part in eliminating waste, particularly bread waste. It is estimated that the people of the United States have thrown away about one slice of bread from every loaf, or about 5 percent of all the bread baked. U. S. citizens are asked to eat more potatoes, of which their country has plenty, in place of bread. A small serving of potatoes is equivalent in the diet to a slice of bread. Citizens are also reminded that a serving of

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**ITEM—More than 1,000 parcels of food have been sent to war-distressed Rotarians and families in Europe through the Relief Fund of the Rotary Foundation.**

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oatmeal is equal to two slices of bread. The emphasis is on less pastry and less cake as well as bread—foods that contain the critically needed wheat products and fats. Eating fruits for dessert instead of pastries saves both flour and fats.

Here is one good goal that nearly everyone in the United States can achieve: to save a slice of bread

each meal. Ninety days of such saving means a half year's supply of bread for 15 million hungry persons in distressed areas.

In order to reduce purchases of fats and oils by 20 percent, the Famine Emergency Committee and the U. S. Government have asked the people to make better use of meat drippings for cooking and seasoning, to render excess fats on the meat, to save bacon grease for cooking purposes, to serve less fried foods, to go easy on oils in salad dressing, and to turn excess used fats in to the butcher or grocer for salvage. The goal: to save a teaspoonful of food fats per person per day, a daily total of a million pounds.

Behind all these specific actions stands a resolute determination that starving must stop. It must stop for humane reasons, because man is brother to man. But it must stop also for reasons of world preservation. Thousands of years of recorded history have amply demonstrated that hunger is the eternal foe of peace. In a hungry world there can be no permanent peace.

We in the United States have an emergency problem to meet and we are determined to do our part. But the world is now on the threshold of a new era. Literally, this is true. Never before has man ever dreamed of a productive capacity such as he now possesses in the United States and such as he can possess elsewhere as soon as the debris of war has been cleared away. The era of good living is within reach. The era of peace with justice is closer than it has ever been.\*

But there are still some preparations the world must make before the enjoyment of peace and prosperity can be realized. In the Scriptures we read that John the Baptist preached "preparation." And when he was asked by the multitude, "What are we to do?" his answer was, "Let him who has two tunics share with him who has none; and let him who has food do likewise."

The answer of John still holds. That starving may stop, we must share. Starving must stop so that peace and prosperity may prevail.

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\* See *This Hungry World*, by Clinton P. Anderson, in *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1946.

# The Facts of Life

*Rotary-wise comments on the discussions at Atlantic City on the global relief problem*

**By Arthur S. Chenoweth**

*Past Governor, Rotary International*

**W**HEN President Tom Warren asked Freeman Shelly and me to be Rotary International "observers" at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) Council meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, we responded with enthusiasm. It was a chance to see whether an international group, eager to work together but differing in race, color, nationality, religion, politics, and language, could team up for the good of mankind—and thereby prove that Rotary's Fourth Object is more than a pious hope.

Registration was chaotic. The beautiful Hotel Traymore, evacuated only a few days before by the Army, was in pre-convention turmoil. But the hastily gathered staff, working all night under forced draft, achieved order and the Council met as scheduled on March 15.

The room in which the Council met, usually twice daily, looked like a Rotary International Assembly. About 50 of us "observers" from various organizations sat on the side lines, listening and making notes.

Especially enlightening to us representatives were the meetings, arranged by the U. S. State Department, in which experts gave us background information on plenary-session developments. In these meetings we sat around a horseshoe table, place cards identifying our respective organizations. Talk was frank and "off the record."

Food—and the global need for more of it—was at the core of all discussions. We were shocked to learn that the world's present supply simply is inadequate to feed all of Europe's and Asia's needy. Thousands, perhaps millions, of

people are doomed to die of starvation and disease in the next few months.

Powerless to summon manna from heaven, UNRRA nevertheless has provided millions of people all over the world with at least enough food and other supplies to keep them alive when no other aid was in sight. This formidable task of furnishing food, clothing, and other supplies, begun under Director General Herbert H. Lehman,\* is now to be continued under his successor, Fiorello H. La Guardia.

But food and other supplies are not enough. They keep bodies alive, but they also set to glowing the embers of hope and the desire to become men and women again, instead of mere animals. And there was general agreement among the delegates that the importance of nourishing this hope cannot be overestimated.

You have read the results of the sessions at Atlantic City in the newspapers, so I won't detail them here. But had you been there, I think you too would have been impressed by the atmosphere of democratic friendliness that pervaded the meetings. Being a Rotarian, I would go further and add that throughout the sessions I sensed what might be called the Rotary spirit of "understanding and goodwill." And this was not altogether imagination on my part, I am sure, for among the delegates was a sprinkling of Rotarians. For example, Brigadier

\* See *Post-War Drama: Act 1, Scene 1*, by Herbert H. Lehman, *THE ROTARIAN*, September, 1943.

† See *Help Where and When Needed*, *THE ROTARIAN*, March, 1946; *This Hungry World*, by Clinton P. Anderson, *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1946.



Central: Bachrach

**UNRRA OBSERVERS:** Arthur S. Chenoweth, (top), educator, of Atlantic City, N. J., and Freeman M. Shelly (alternate), zoologist, President, Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pa.

General Carlos P. Romulo, of Manila, was here on behalf of The Philippines. Ramon E. Cruz, of Tegucigalpa, was a delegate from Honduras, and P. Achutha Menon, of Delhi, India, an honorary Washington, D. C., Rotarian, represented the India Supply Mission.

In the world-wide human rehabilitation program Rotary International already has made a substantial contribution through its food and clothing drives and its Club-to-Club contacts.† Because of this community of interest, Rotarians everywhere naturally will want to follow UNRRA's progress closely. But, above all, we must see to it that efforts to prevent mass starvation and to ensure decent living conditions for men and women all over the world do not cease when UNRRA does.

These services, whether provided by UNRRA or another agency, must continue for many years if there is to be a real United Nations Organization.





# 11 Men Round a Table . . . By Luther H. Hodges

On-the-Spot Notes about the Security Council from Rotary's Observer

**E**LEVEN very serious men sat around the United Nations Security Council table here March 25. Three days later there were ten.

Headlines and radio, you will remember, flashed the story of that tempestuous scene. The oil of Iran and conflicting national claims gummed up the wheels of the Security Council before they had started to turn. With Russian Delegate Andrei Gromyko absent, the Council faced its first great test.

Everybody knows what happened in the tense, history-making days that followed as the Council took up problem after problem. What the events signify I leave to editorial writers and radio commentators, though I strongly suspect that not until histories are written years hence will the true meaning be assayed. But my fellow observers and I reached several conclusions, which I would like to pass on.

First, however, let me orient—that's a popular word in the rare-

"maintenance of international peace and security." Five of its 11 members are "permanent"—the so-called "Big Five," the United States, Russia, Britain, China, and France. Current "nonpermanent" members are Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, The Netherlands, and Poland.

Any seven can decide "procedural" questions—which is, as you will recall, not a simple matter, for there were grave disputes on what procedural matters are. On other and of course more serious problems—such as the Iranian case—the seven votes necessary for action must include *all five* of the Big Five. Thus a "no" vote by the U. S., Britain, Russia, China, or France has the effect of a veto.

This simply means that unless the will to work and to live together is greater among the big nations than the willingness of any one of them to fight, the world will soon or late face the stark probabilities of war. At the Conference of San Francisco, where I had the privilege of serving Ro-

and Kettaneh, and I gave serious thought to a question in the minds of every Rotarian. It is: *What can Rotarians do to thwart World War III?* We alternated attendance at sessions, then discussed our observations at luncheons. Here we were, seeing history made—eyes for a quarter million business and professional men in some 60 countries. What could we, what should we, report to you? Well, we agreed on five points, five general impressions. And the first is this:

1. *The United States has had greatness thrust upon it and must develop leadership to meet the challenge of that fact.*

This conclusion is inescapable, I believe, for anyone who has even a casual knowledge of history and of current events. Within two centuries the United States has developed as a prime world power. Its natural resources are immense, its population is growing. The war demonstrated its productive capacity. Today it stands as a foremost exponent of the democratic philosophy of government.

Now, when no two points on the planet are as far, time-wise, as Washington was from New York a century ago, when our thinking must be adjusted to atomic-bomb possibilities, the United States dare not hole-in. Consideration of its own welfare compels it to be concerned with what happens elsewhere.

2. *Peace-loving nations must speak up firmly—and tell any nation bent on aggression that it can't get away with it.*

Sir Norman Angell made this point unforgettably in an article in *THE ROTARIAN* for November, 1944, in *Germany—Our Problem*. Germany, he said, took the big chance a second time because she thought she could grab what she wanted while the "decadent democracies" were debating what they should do. Had Hitler's Nazis been certain that England and the United States would have opposed

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Photos: (1) Bachrach; (2) Sarony

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That was the setting in which my colleagues, Rotarians Hird

\*The six are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.



TYPICAL Holtville projects: a cannery (left), which gives housewives a two-hour service between garden and can . . . a repair shop (above), where budding mechanics expertly mend farm machinery.

## 'Know-How' at Holtville

*Youngsters in this Alabama village have fun and learn good citizenship by operating businesses, adult-style.*

**By Blake Clark**

**"B**OYS and girls can work miracles under their own power. They may need help in shaping their first plans—but, after that, you'd better watch out or you'll get run over!"

This is the credo of Principal James Chrietzberg, whose Holtville High School is one of the busiest places in Alabama. Holtville High hums with student-run enterprises which do almost anything for the local farmer from slaughtering his meat to giving his wife a shampoo and finger-wave.

By introducing up-to-date agriculture methods, redecorating homes, improving habits of health, and providing a variety of recreation, these boys and girls have breathed a new spirit of initiative into the whole community. At the same time they are learning to be responsible citizens and not forgetting to pile up plenty of scholastic credits.

Six years ago, Holtville, a scant hundred houses strung along the pike 25 miles north of Montgomery, offered little inspiration to ambitious youth. Its unpainted frame houses were spotted with black where weather-beaten boards had rotted. Dirt yards were dusty in Summer and muddy in Winter. The inevitable Chic Sale retreat leaned in the corner of the barn lot. In their eroded fields farmers raised little but weevil-infested cotton, scrawny chickens, and razor-backed hogs. Their

wives perspired over hot wood stoves and set unvarying suppers of corn pone, fat back, and hominy grits.

Contrasted with the pictures of modern well-lighted homes, green flowing lawns, diversified crops, and appetizing meals which young people saw in farm magazines, Holtville was a sorry sight. So were other near-by communities, from Robinson Springs, 15 miles south, to Lightwood, eight miles north, from which busses collected 300-odd students each morning and deposited them at a cluster of three connecting stucco and brick school buildings set on a ten-acre campus.

Every Holtville student just naturally took his worries to strong-jawed, soft-spoken Principal Chrietzberg. One Spring morning in 1938, six boys and girls showed up at once. Gropingly they expressed their troubled thoughts. "Ten years from now," asked one boy, "are we going to be sharecroppers winding up the year with nothing to show for our work?" A girl said, "I want to go places besides the woodpile and the well."

"Do you want to leave Elmore County?" Mr. Chrietzberg pushed back the brush of black hair that was always falling over his forehead. They did not, but they wanted to know why Elmore County couldn't be a better, more up-to-date place to live in.

Chrietzberg understood, for he



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Chrietberg understood, for he



GIRLS learn to care for babies by doing—not from books. . . . Future electricians gain experience in their chosen trade by installing wiring systems.



had been a local farm boy himself. With rare insight, he avoided giving those youngsters any specific advice about how they might make their dreams come true; instead he spoke feelingly about what could be accomplished through individual determination and resourcefulness. The students went back to their desks with a glowing conviction that it was up to them to decide exactly what would improve their lot—then go for it.

**A** FEW mornings later, Chrietzberg arranged for the school's vocational agriculture expert, J. R. Formby, to discuss in assembly the 25 to 50 percent spoilage of meat slaughtered each Fall by local farmers. Money was lost, Formby said, and families failed to get fresh red meat so essential in a Winter diet. Then he casually mentioned a new means to preserve meat—frozen-food lockers—and explained what a boon they were to any community.

Five minutes after assembly, Rudy Johnson, Jeffie Parker, Carl Russell, and four other boys sought Chrietzberg out in his office. Gangling, 6-foot Jeffie was their spokesman.

"Why can't we slaughter hogs here—have our own refrigerating plant and food lockers right on the campus?" he asked eagerly.

"Do any of you know how to butcher?"

"We'd like to learn. Mr. Formby will teach us."

"It would mean a lot of work—even assuming that the school could raise the money," Chrietzberg objected.

"If you'll get the cash, we'll do the work!"

This was just what Chrietzberg wanted to hear. He took the matter up with 12 local farmers, members of a night class given by Formby. They agreed to underwrite a loan. Then he obtained from the Federal Security Administration \$13,500, to be repaid in five years at 3 percent interest. In two weeks, Jeffie and the other boys were breaking ground for the new slaughterhouse.

Engineer Harry Derring came from Auburn College to help install the refrigeration plant. Formby, jack-of-all-farming-trades for 15 years, made such a good

instructor that student butchers were soon expertly salting down hams, shoulders, and sides; making sausage; and rendering lard. One of them, Kenneth Jones, set a county record for portioning a beef. For \$1 a month the students rented to farmers lockers kept at 6 degrees below zero, where they stored fine bacon, pork chops, spareribs, beef, chicken, and turkey, as well as vitamin-rich snap beans and peas, peaches, and strawberries. In 1944 alone they took in \$3,880, and by that time the FSA loan had been paid off.

Not forgetting his girls, Chrietzberg invited Mrs. Margaret Holt to tell an assembly about work being done by school canneries which she had visited in Georgia. She described the benefits to rural communities and concluded with, "Proper canning can increase a farm family's income by \$300 a year."

Again Chrietzberg was waited upon by a committee. Helen and Betty Shields, Marzell Carroll, and Elizabeth Fuller said that the girls of the home-economics department wanted to know why they couldn't start a cannery. Chrietzberg lost no time telling them about an idle State-owned cannery at Tuskegee, 60 miles away. In return for another pledge of hard work, he arranged to borrow the coveted equipment.

The girls published a canner's cookbook, urging women to bring their best freshly picked vegetables to the school cannery. "Two hours from garden to can" was the girls' slogan. The only charge was the net cost of the containers and a 3-cent canning fee. In one year the home-economics class lined the kitchen shelves of 125 housewives with 8,000 cans of corn, okra, tomatoes, peaches, plums, and pears.

At still another meeting, County Agricultural Agent J. E. Morris convinced students that all too many people in Elmore County were undernourished. Explaining the necessity of at least four eggs a week for every man, woman, and child in the community, he pointed out that the few scraggly chickens in farmers' back yards were not supplying half that amount.

Boys in the vocational agriculture class attacked the problem

forthwith by starting a hatchery. Ordering a plentiful supply of New Hampshire Reds, they resold them to farmers with an agreement that the school hatchery would buy eggs from these special flocks at 15 cents a dozen above the market price. In 1944 the students hatched 80,000 chicks which they sold locally, clearing \$2,295.56. As tow-headed Hatcheryman "D. C." Mercer put it, "We buy eggs for 5 cents each and sell them at 12 cents, as chicks."

The pattern once set, fresh projects came tumbling on one another's heels. Young plumbers harnessed the water from seven springs, built an 18,000-gallon reservoir, and piped water to the school. They helped homeowners install pumps, bringing running water and modern bathrooms to scores of houses. School electricians, largely self-trained, wired many local homes, as well as the Church of Christ at Lightwood.

**T**HEY set up a complete system of theatrical floodlights for the school stage, including a switchboard and overhead banks of four colors. Sophomores with a flair for decoration brightened up the dull interiors of Holtville homes by painting furniture, rebottoming chairs to make colorful dining-room sets, building cardboard screens to hide gaping fireplaces in Summer and ingeniously transforming discarded feed sacks into tufted bedspreads. Student dieticians took charge of their family's meals for two months, introducing salads and substituting a variety of whole-grain breads for the inevitable corn pone. Last year Frances Gibbon won a State-wide contest for planning and preparing in her own home the most nutritious meals served in any Alabama family.

The biggest difficulty was in getting trained people to direct the numerous projects. Harassed teachers found themselves chosen as supervisors of from eight to 12 activities, to some of which they admitted almost total ignorance. In such cases, either the teachers quickly remedied their own lack of information or the students went ahead on their own. When, for instance, the earnest query of would-be [Continued on page 55]



# Meet My Countrymen

## THE MAORIS

*They're New Zealand aborigines who have equal opportunities with whites.*

**By J. M. A. Ilott**

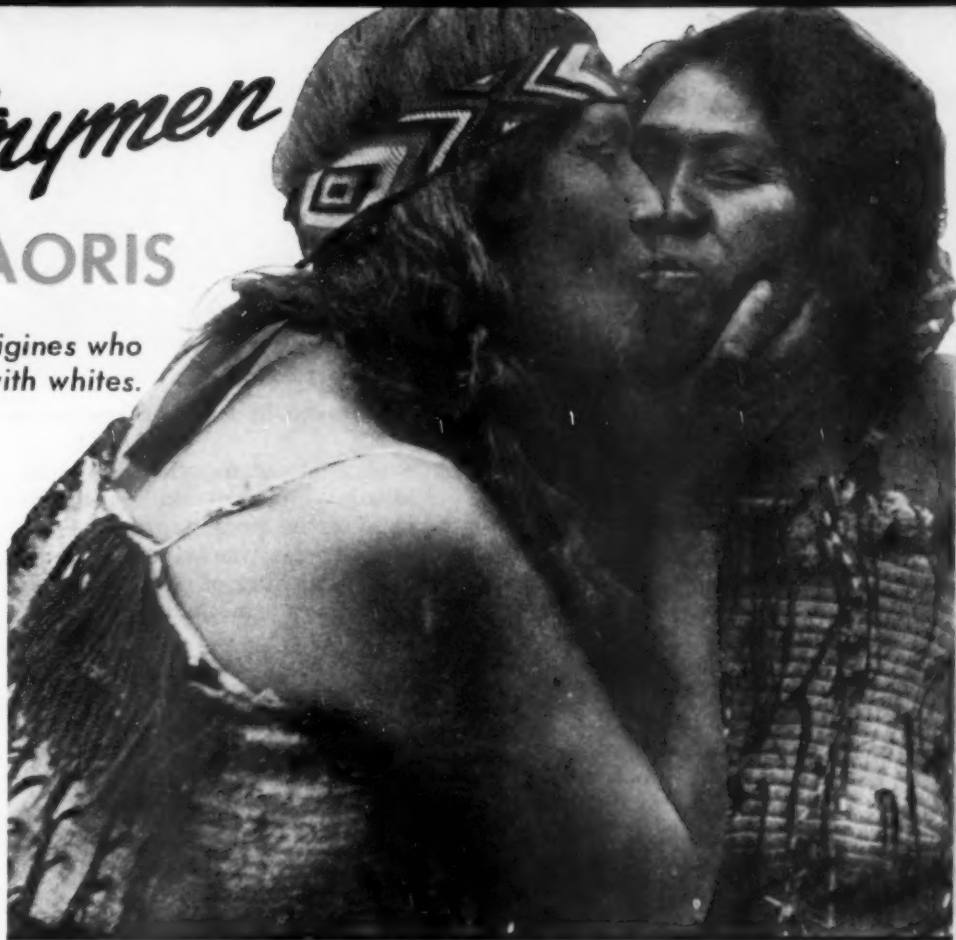
*New Zealand Advertising Executive;  
Past Vice-President, Rotary International*

**N**EW ZEALANDERS are quite unabashed about it. We think the Maoris—pronounced as though spelled Mah'-oriz—are the finest "native race" on earth.

The Maori is good to look upon. He has light brown skin, wavy hair of medium texture, and a magnificent physique. He belongs in the main to one of the long-headed Aryan races, with narrow nose, as compared with the broad-nosed people of Melanesia. He excels in sport, and particularly in rugby football, New Zealand's national pastime. Melodious to a degree, the Maori language is one of great beauty and lends itself naturally to the music of poetry and of poetic flights of oratory.

The Maori is respected and liked by the Europeans. There is no discrimination—the Maoris use the same trains, carriages, and busses; stay at the same hotels; have equal opportunities and facilities in every respect as the Pakehas, the Maori word for white men. In earlier years there was a good deal of intermarriage, but the tendency today seems to be more and more for the Maori to marry his own people. The Maori elects his own members to the Houses of Parliament, and usually one of his race is to be found in the Cabinet.

The main migration of the Maoris to New Zealand took place somewhere about the 14th Century, when they sailed 1,600 miles across the Pacific to New Zealand in their carvel-built double canoes. With a fair wind these canoes could make more than 150 miles a day, and thus reach New Zealand in nine days from Rarotonga. Earlier Mao-



A HAPPY welcome, not strangulation, is intended above. It's the Maori way to say, "Glad to see you!" This form of greeting, once common in all Polynesia, survives now only in New Zealand.

THE MAORIS are noted for their vigorous dances. Below, a group of stocky warriors leaps into the air with impassioned frenzy during a haka (war dance) at an annual St. Patrick's Day ceremony



Photo: J. F. Loudon







IN BOATS like this, intrepid Polynesians centuries ago migrated across thousands of miles of open water. This modern 120-foot, 80-man Maori waka

ris voyaged there centuries before to seek the greenstone of New Zealand which the Maori used for making his axes and his meres or fighting weapons, and had left sailing instructions for those who wished to follow.

The fleet of greatest historic interest consisted of five canoes, and to his ancestors by these canoes the Maori traces his family connection. Although without compass or modern knowledge of navigation, Maori navigation was more perfect in principle than our modern methods, and shows how they used their knowledge of the prevailing winds and of the stars to sail up and down the vast Pacific. Their marvellous memory systems enabled them to recall the position of each star in the sky at the same time at night as it had occupied a year before. New Zealand had no animals or grains. The Maori brought with him the kumera or

the sweet potato, which he cultivated with great skill, and also lived on the birds in the forest and on fish. He was without metals, hence the work of making canoes and houses involved long hours of labor.

The ancient Maori system of society was communal, and tribal distinctions were strictly drawn. U.S.A. sailors and traders in early days helped to accustom the Maori to European methods of living. In 1834 there were 273 American whaling ships around the New Zealand coasts, employing about 9,000 whalers. British sailors, together with British residents on shore, totalled only 2,000. Whaling ships brought many a cargo of Yankee notions which were bartered for food. The Maori called the silver U.S.A. money "moni terra" and the gold, "moni koura." American money played quite a part in divorcing the Maori

from communal ownership, for he could conceal the coins in his cape and spend them at leisure instead of sharing his goods with others, as would have been necessary by tribal law.

Although a cannibal, the Maori was never a savage barbarian. He had his own intricate system of tribal organization and government, his own religion, and an art of high order in weaving, tattooing, painting, and carving. The chiefs and priests were the rulers, and a rigid code known as Tapu regulated every action. The young men were carefully trained in schools and universities of learning, known as whare-wananga or whare-kura by the tohungas or priests, the equivalent of our professors, in all the activities of life, and particularly in the use of the rituals which were observed, as these had to be memorized letter-perfect, otherwise the gods might punish those who misused traditions which had thus been handed down. This system of education developed great tribal leaders. The esoteric or higher knowledge was reserved for the sons of the chiefs.

Maori dances, for both women and men, are full of beauty. The peruperu or war dance has been acclaimed as the supreme example of disciplined, frenzied, rhythmic exercise and of warlike passion. It still stirs the Maori as does nothing else, and brought terror to the enemy on many occasions in World War II. War was the main interest amongst the early Maoris, and they were distinguished by their valor as hand-to-hand fighters. At times, contestants from individual armies fought in single combat like David and Goliath, while the assembled warriors looked on. Masters of arms were attached to each tribe to teach the strokes and guards, for the bow and arrow were unknown. The



WITH JADE chisel and whalebone mallet an artisan carves delicate patterns in soft, durable wood. A sample design forms a border on preceding page.



Photo: Wilson & Horton, Ltd.

Maori waka was built from three hollowed kauri logs, soaked for six months in salt water, dovetailed, caulked, and adorned with intricate, symbolic carving.

Maori had a great capability for engineering, and his system of trenches was quite the equal of those developed in modern warfare.

The coming of firearms gave those who possessed the musket a terrible advantage. It was used ruthlessly, especially by one great warrior Te Rauparaha, known as the Napoleon of the South, who is said to have killed no less than 30,000 opposing tribesmen.

By the Treaty of Waitangi signed in 1840, which one historian describes as "perhaps the brightest episode in the whole narrative of conflicts between civilized and uncivilized races," the Maori chiefs ceded sovereign rights to Queen Victoria of England, and in return were guaranteed possession of their lands and properties. The treaty gave the Maori rights and privileges never before extended to a native people, which had to live amongst a civilized race, and protected his lands from the speculator. It was hoped that the signing of the treaty would solve all problems, but differences arose eventually over land sales. Fortunately only a few tribes were involved—Sir George Grey's investigation showed that there were never more than 2,000 Maoris on the opposing side—but although the Maori had neither artillery nor cavalry, his courage, his skill of fortification, and his bushcraft, together with the difficulties of moving white troops in areas without roads and with much forest and rivers, enabled him to hold out for nearly ten years.

One incident will always be remembered. On one occasion when the British troops were besieged and were almost entirely without food and water, they were surprised to see the Maoris approaching them with a flag of truce, and

to be told that their enemies were bringing them ample food and water, and suggested a respite in the fighting for a couple of days. The Maoris felt there was no fun or honor to be gained in fighting against men who were hungry and thirsty.

Except for the confiscation of some of the lands of tribes which had rebelled, the Maori as a race was not penalized. The clauses of the Treaty of Waitangi were still enforced. The Maori continued to send his representatives to Parliament, and the Court still protected his interests.

Alan Mulgan tells us "the Maori wars were a tragedy, but they had a credit side—they helped to weld two peoples into one nation. They taught the European that the Maori was a great warrior. They taught the Maori that the British were as brave as himself."

And thus today, the Maori, who

a little over a half a century ago was fighting against the British in New Zealand, is a loyal and important segment of the nation, and is taking his place in the community life.

The darkest hour of the Maori came after the Maori wars. Defeat in battle was followed by the rise of fantastic religious creeds. The incoming of the whites in still larger numbers further disheartened him. Commerce and trade had no appeal to people whose life had been based on entirely different conceptions, and he became slack in his ways. Many of his people, judged by European standards, were improvident and lazy. The resurgence of the people after years of despair and darkness is a great tribute to the character and quality of the Maori as an individual and as a race.

Throughout the years, the various Governments had tried to



UNFETTERED by racial discrimination, Maoris become legislators, Cabinet members. Here Maori children study next to Europeans in a native school.

help, but the real cause of the renaissance of the race was the formation of the Young Maori party, whose leaders—Sir Apirana Ngata, Sir Maui Pomare, Dr. Peter Buck, and later Princess Te Puea of Ngaruawahia—worked indefatigably to bring about unity and a revival of the old Maori ideals. The Maori turned to the hereditary tribal leaders for guidance. Hope again sprang in the hearts of the people, and this was reflected in an upturn in population figures. Today the Maori population is nearly double that of 1857. Between 1926 and 1936 the Maoris showed an average annual increase of 2.60 percent, as against 1.05 percent for Europeans. In 1939 the Maori rate of increase per 1,000 represented by excess of births over deaths was 26.28, as against 9.53 for the rest of New Zealand, and the race has a much greater percentage of young people.

The leaders of the Young Maori party were university men trained in modern methods, and did great work amongst their people through the Native Health Service. Educational methods were revised. Today all Maori children are educated in either Maori native schools or in European



THE PLEASING smile of this Maori belle reflects the happiness of all these people.

schools. The Maori has the same right to secondary education as a white child, and usually goes on to one of the Maori colleges, such as Te Aute, which has produced so many of the leaders of the race. Maori crafts and studies take their place in the curriculum. The School of Maori Arts and Crafts at Rotorua is training wood carvers who are perpetuating the work of the great masters of the past.

There are Maori clergymen and priests in all the major sections of the Christian faith, and a Maori, F. A. Bennett, a member of the Rotary Club of Hastings, New Zealand, is one of the bishops of the Anglican Church of New Zealand. Maoris who are members of Rotary Clubs in New Zealand are making an important contribution to Rotary. The idea of profit was not known to the race before the Europeans arrived, and the Maori, however, finds some difficulty in translating Rotary's motto into his own language. "Service above Self. He Profits Most Who Serves Best" becomes in Maori, "HE MAHI MO TE KATOI I MUA I TE PAINGA MOU AKE. HE NUI KE TE WHIWHI O TE TANGATA E MAHI TINO TIKA ANA," or, literally, "Service for All before Any Benefit for Self. There Is More Benefit to the Man Who Serves Best."

The Maori usually works on the land, but many have entered the professions after graduating from universities with merit, and are practicing as architects, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and teachers. Great work has been done by the Maori Land Development Schemes, a tribute to the energy of Sir Apirana Ngata, who originated them. These operate under a Board of Native Affairs with European experts in every section to advise the Maori on modern methods of farming. In North Auckland alone, 1,750,000 pounds of butterfat has been produced in one year by Maori farmers who have been assisted to develop their lands.

The Maori served in the War of 1914-18 with distinction. When New Zealand adopted conscription early in World War II, it was not applied to the Maoris, nor was it necessary. Only two days after New Zealand's declaration of war on Germany in 1939, the Maori representatives in the Parliament asked the New Zealand Government to allow their people to volunteer for active service, and did so in as great numbers as if they had been called up. Every man who went overseas enlisted of his own free will. Although the minimum age for service overseas was fixed at 21, the Maori had a convenient habit of forgetting his birthdays, and the Maori battalion

was undoubtedly the youngest in the Army.

In their operations as fighting units, the Maori battalions were organized on tribal lines under tribal leaders. When Rommel's North African headquarters were captured, a list was found in which he had set out, for the information of the German generals, the fighting qualities of their opponents. The New Zealanders headed the list, and Rommel placed the Maoris as the most formidable of the battalions, calling them "The Scalp Hunters," and saying "the Maoris penetrate a position and kill everyone." In the most desperate battles, the pride of past achievement and the strength of tradition upheld the Maori in war.

It was in Greece at Mount Olympus on April 15 and 16, 1940, that the Maoris first won their worldwide reputation as a great fighting unit. Later they fought in Crete, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, and Italy. In Egypt their gallant Maori commander, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Te Whiti Love, was killed. No less than seven of their commanders were killed or badly wounded. Later at Takrouna Gap, Second Lieutenant Moana Nui-a-kiwa Ngarimu was the first Maori to win the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration of the British Empire, and rewarded for most conspicuous gallantry and outstanding leadership. His bravery inspired his men in a bitter fight between the Maoris and a German grenadier regiment, which ended in the surrender of the Germans. Another contribution which the Maoris made to the Second World War was the famous marching song of the Maori battalion. It has a captivating, lilting melody. Here are four of its lines:

*We will march, march, march to the enemy,  
And will fight, right to the end,  
For God, for King, and for country!  
Aue!*  
*Ake, ake, kia kaha e!*

The sacrifice in blood which the Maori made in the war will not pass unheeded. From the graves of these young men who gave themselves so willingly, the Maori people will arise greater than ever before, for a sense of unity has been developed which will inspire those who are left.



# About Poetry in a Door

*Reflections inspired by her architect*

**By Jan Struther**

*English Novelist: Author of Mrs. Miniver*

**U**NTIL yesterday the most romantic and honorable profession to which I had ever attained was that of Poet. But now, unwittingly, I have entered a higher estate—I am an Inspirer of Poets. For into my hands yesterday was thrust a poem, newly born, unseen as yet by the world and inspired exclusively by myself.

It is not exactly a lyric, although it has passages of purest music; nor is it dramatic, though it contains the stuff of drama; it is in a sense epic—if a work can be called epic which is written throughout in the imperative and not the narrative mood. It might with truth be described as a "slim volume," but its slimness is more than counteracted by its superficial size, which is foolscap. It runs to some 1,500 lines—no mean achievement for a man who doesn't even call himself a poet. For Haythorn is a very modest man; all he said when he pressed his work of art into my hands was, "Well, here's the specs. Have a look at it, will you, and let me know if you can suggest any improvements?"

Improvements? Improve this masterpiece—I, who never wrote a poem longer than 30 lines in my life, and miserable puling stuff at that, full of love and flowers. . . . No! only over my dead body shall a word of it be altered; for it is, after all, partly my property, springing as it did from some casual, stumbling words which I let fall to Haythorn a little over a week ago. How weak, how inadequate those words of mine seem now, compared with Haythorn's vivid vigorous style!

"Look here," I remember saying to him vaguely, "I think I'll have a door just there."

A door—well, I mean, a door is a door, isn't it? Except in riddles. But observe how this simple object blossoms and expands beneath Haythorn's touch:

Provide and fix to external door opening Ground Floor Back Room 4 in. x 3-in. solid deal rebated posts and head secured to brickwork and doweled into stone threshold with architraves on inside. Provide and fix 11-in. x 3-in. York stone threshold with iron water bar fixed in groove as weather check, throated under.

Provide and hang with pair of 4-in. steel butt hinges 2-in. deal square framed and panelled door 6-ft. 6-in. x 2-ft. 6-in.; upper panels prepared for glazing and with vertical and horizontal stout glazing bars, the lower panels bead and butt and flush panels on outside. Provide and fix to lower panel splayed and throated weather bar.

Provide and fix lock and furniture to approval. Allow P.C. sum of 15/—, add profit and fixing complete. Point in cement all door frames throughout to the new work and make good where defective all cement soffits and reveals.

What detail! What observation! You and I walk through doorways a hundred times a day; would it have occurred to either of us to mention the soffits and reveals?

Again, I said airily, "Oh, let's have a few steps here." And out of this idle wish has sprung the following inimitable passage:

Form flights of stairs to the widths shown with 2-in. wall strings and carriages and 1½-in. treads with nosings and scotia molding under and 1-in. risers and proper fir carriages three in all including fir brackets.

**H**E knows too how to make skillful use of that favorite poetical device, the refrain. For nearly every stanza (or should it be canto?) of the poem ends with the phrase, "Make good all work disturbed." It is psalmlike in sound and reassuring in substance; it falls sweetly on the ear at every repetition.

If he has a fault, it is a tendency to obscurity, as in such a line as: "two 8-in. x 6-in. R.S.J.'s @ 35-lbs. per ft. run each." Compared with some of our really advanced poets, even that is as clear as daylight.

And what a style he has, what a love for the short strong word rather than the sesquipedalian and diffuse! Are ceilings in ques-



"I REMEMBER saying, 'I think I'll have a door just there.'"

tion? Then "lath, plaster, float, and set them." Or woodwork? Then "knot, prime, stop, and paint four oils." Or sand for the mortar? Then it must be "clean, sharp sand free from loam, salt, and mud." How boldly the clear monosyllables go marching past!

But the best passage in the whole poem, both for beauty of language and loftiness of ideals, is the following:

The whole of the bricks are to be the best of their respective kinds, hard, sound, square, well burnt, uniform in texture, regular in shape, with true arrises, even in size, all to approval.

What symbolism! What uplift!

After reading that I shall sleep soundly at night, knowing well that my house is in safe hands. Under Haythorn's care there is nothing to fear: all colors will be intense and finely ground; somebody will attend upon, cut away for, and make good after all trades in all trades; no flettons will be used in the footings; moth, rust, corruption, and snap headers will be kept at bay.

Dear Haythorn! I always knew he was an architect; he has proved himself to be a poet; and now I am convinced that he is a brick. He would wish for no higher praise.

"MANY of his employees lived in his house, and Grandmother served two tables every meal."

# Grandfather's Way Won't



**G**RANDFATHER was a smart industrialist. He must have been or the business he founded 76 years ago would not have endured.

But what was good enough for Grandfather is *not* good enough for me. If I patterned my employee relations after his, I'd have a permanent lease on labor's doghouse.

Grandfather's employees loved him. But they feared him, too, because he was "the boss" in all the old and fearsome meaning of the word.

Coming to the United States in 1870, he established a small bakery in eastern Pennsylvania. Until he died he dominated it like a master sergeant. An unmistakable dictator in his tiny industrial empire, his word was law. He issued orders and they were obeyed unquestioningly. No one dared contradict him.

Yet he was a benevolent tyrant. While no employee would think of opposing him, neither would he turn elsewhere for help. If Tom's wife had a baby and the doctor bills exceeded his savings, Grandfather could be counted on for a

loan. When Bill was laid up for weeks because of an accident, Grandfather sent his pay to him every Saturday anyhow. And when Joe retired, Grandfather presented him with a generous gift in appreciation for his years of service.

This personal interest went even deeper. I can remember as a boy that many of his employees lived in his house, and Grandmother served two tables at every meal. His was more than a business. It was a community-relations project and the employees were members of a tightly knit social group.

In the face of today's critical housing situation, how many employers are providing room and board in their homes for workers?

In Grandfather's day there was a personal bond between employer and employee. For example, back in 1903 he toured Europe. When he returned, he summoned all his employees, presented each of them with hand-picked souvenirs and then for almost the whole day regaled them with stories of his travels.

Let the 1946-model employer go

off on a trip and the rank-and-file employees don't even know he's gone, so remote and inaccessible has he become.

Industrial development has altered the character of most businesses. The domination of management has survived into this modern age, where it is anachronistic, but its one-time compensating benefits—close personal contact and the employer's deep sense of responsibility for his workers and their families—has vanished along the road.

The industrial revolution, which had its inception in Grandfather's day, is not over. It's entering a new phase. Grandfather witnessed a breathtaking *mechanization* of industry in the first half of this revolution. Now we are in the second half. Its keynote is the *humanization* of industry.

For three-quarters of a century our machines have been carefully inspected, serviced, fueled, cleaned, kept in the finest condition. But all this time we have been overlooking the fact that we have a human-maintenance problem too. Men, as well as machines, need constant attention. They need recognition, understanding, encouragement, trust, affection, and a sense of security.

This became apparent to me while studying our business. I discovered that the physical and mechanical troubles of plant, layout, and machinery were minor. Between 70 and 80 percent of our problems involved personnel.

For example, one day we hired a new comptometer operator, and in order to facilitate her training, the department manager placed her with an older girl in one section of the office, their desks facing. The two girls became an amazingly efficient team, completing their work long before quitting time. Other girls noticed them idling, and friction developed. To restore order the manager imperiously separated the two girls, just as Grandfather probably would have done. They became furious and threatened to quit. So the manager arranged to

# ...Work Anymore!

**He was boss—and the hired help knew it. But he couldn't get away with it now. Employees must be seen—and heard.**

place their desks together again.

A small matter? Grandfather doubtless would have said "Yes." I disagree. He and some of our modern efficiency experts, intent on a smoothly flowing mechanical production, too often regard workers like these girls as pawns in a chess game, to be lifted and set in more strategic positions or to be swept off the board entirely.

To do so, however, is to create friction, and human friction can be as ruinous to a business as mechanical friction is to a machine.

We learned that small social groups such as these two girls established are important. When too violent personnel changes are made, employees lose their feeling of security within a social group, one of the basic things for which they are working.

One day we attempted to heighten efficiency in an office by rearranging desks. Everyone was greatly upset. Older employees who had enjoyed social prestige suddenly felt deprived of it. Good friends found themselves separated, possibly even working next to hostile persons. Efficiency tumbled, production skidded, and we had a nasty employee-relations problem on our hands.

Grandfather might have been impatient with such problems, but obviously they can't be solved by the domineering attitude of the older generation.

Breakdowns in the human element of business are not always confined to departments. In our own company, as long as the domineering spirit was mingled with a feeling of responsibility for employees, tranquillity prevailed. But when management devolved upon those who knew only domination, trouble flared.

After a key executive died, two of the second-line managers wanted to be boss, but neither of them would tolerate the other bossing him. We opened another store and made each a manager.

## By John H. Jacobs

*President, O. P. Baur Confectionery Co.,  
Denver, Colorado; Rotarian*

But they couldn't suppress their desire to dominate. Soon one store tried to dominate the other. They fought each other more bitterly than they did competitors, with harmful results.

What's the answer to all this insidious intraorganizational strife and discontent? There is no accumulated knowledge on this subject. Human problems are still being solved too generally by trial and error. Making our businesses as efficient on the human side as they are mechanically remains a challenge to progressive managers.

In our company we have picked

"THE manager imperiously separated the girls. They became furious and threatened to quit."



up this challenge. We believe we have made a start, but it's only a start.

First, we determined to banish domination and to restore, as far as practicable, the close contact between employer and employee. You are familiar with the orthodox pyramid type of organization chart—the one with Mr. Bigshot's name in lonely majesty at the top, with lines descending to compartments below, each designating a department, and below that nothing but anonymity—just a faceless, featureless base—the "help."

Our chart isn't like that. It's a circle. There's no climbing up or stepping down. No lofty cubicle for the boss; no nameless cellar slot for Jimmy, the newest candy wrapper. His boss and his boss's boss are all there on the same plane.

At the core of this chart is the



manager. The next ring shows the department heads—with their full names. Next come the supervisors and, a little farther out, the full name of every employee. And even beyond that, though naturally without names now, are widening concentric circles for the public of Denver, the United States, the world. Each of us in that chart is dependent to some degree upon everyone else.

If Grandfather were to see that chart, he'd probably suffer a stroke, but we think it works wonders.

**T**HE second step toward the goal is the development of leadership. We employers and managers must shed our robes of domination and don the cloak of leadership. There's a difference. The domineer is motivated by personal ambition and a lust for power. He regards others as stepping-stones to success. The leader forges ahead by working with and through others to the mutual benefit of all.

The time has come to devise a formula for our employees' social happiness. This means a sincere, heartfelt regard for our associates as human beings. It means learning to deal with them on a common human level. It means descending from the forbidding eminence of our official positions.

Step three is quite closely correlated to step two. It is communication. Managers and supervisors must attune themselves to a human wave length. They must not only transmit and receive verbal messages; they must also have or develop the ability to penetrate beneath the surface of human personality in order to see disturbances underneath.

To acquire this ability, all our supervisory employees are taking a sequence of courses directed by Dr. Elwood Murray at the University of Denver, on company expense. One night weekly for three years they study courses in human relations, which include psychology, job evaluation, and labor relations, but which all revolve around courses in speech. We have found that a man who can handle facts well while speaking on his feet and yet remain relaxed and at ease generally can meet an unexpected emergency calmly and

coolly. That is the acid test of executive fitness. The man who cannot relax has not yet become a leader.

Poor Grandfather would probably swoon at all this, but we feel strongly that speech is the basic tool for fashioning this new relationship. Managers, we're convinced, must learn to regard words as delicate instruments that in the hands of those properly trained can be used to control human relations as deftly as a sculptor uses a chisel to shape features in stone.

The importance of speech in establishing a clear channel for human communication is emphasized by Charles P. Estes, of the U. S. Department of Labor. Its studies disclose that generally in American industry when management tries to convey a message to the worker via the established supervisory system, only about 20 percent of its meaning, on the average, gets through.

If there were a similar breakdown in mechanical devices—if, for example, a power company found it had a line-loss of 80 percent—the condition would be corrected promptly. But a line-loss of 80 percent in meaning between human beings, between two ends of a business, between management and labor, seems to be taken as a matter of course. We're trying to correct that deplorable short circuit in our human line of communication, and, Grandfather notwithstanding, we're convinced we're on the right track.

Periodically, we strive to determine whether we are making any progress toward our goal. For instance, we have circulated among many of our employees a confidential questionnaire asking each person to name in order the five other persons with whom he'd prefer to work. In this way we can guard against rubbing hostile personalities together.

We have also devised a simple measuring stick for ascertaining progress toward leadership. Experience has shown that if, during a supervisor's vacation, production in his department goes down, he's still a domineer; if, while he's absent, production and morale remain steady, he's on the way; if morale and production turn up while he's gone, he's ar-

rived. When we first became aware of these odd production behavior patterns, we were baffled, but we soon discovered the psychology underlying them. Knute Rockne, remember, had the experience of having his team actually perform better when he was away. That's because when the leader is absent, the team organized on a solid foundation of leadership always comes through with extra effort to put on a good show.

Organization on the leadership principle does work. Look at one of our manufacturing departments. The manager is no longer "boss." He, the assistant manager, three supervisors, and from 15 to 20 employees function exactly like a smooth-working football team. Very few, if any, specific orders are given. Managers and workers discuss problems that arise, and, as a group, they decide on the best course of action. As a result, the manager reports, cooperation is greater than at any time during the 35 years he has been in the department.

Blow a fuse, if you like, Grandfather, but the evidence is incontrovertible. Giving the employees a chance to help formulate plans and make decisions is a shot of adrenalin for the business.

**D**OES all this pay? Emphatically, yes! We estimate that we have increased production, per employee, almost 15 percent because of this change in attitude on the part of management.

Like many other organizations we have established concrete employee benefits such as pensions; health, accident, and hospital insurance; paid vacations and sick leaves. But now we are proceeding far beyond that. We are developing a merit-rating plan and a profit-sharing and bonus system which will make employees real partners in our business. We think it will be the greatest stimulant to both employee satisfaction and production we have ever devised.

In other matters I've tried to perpetuate the business on the principles laid down by Grandfather. But in employee relations it was time to take a new road, time to apply atomic-era principles to a phase of business operation that hadn't come out of the horse-and-buggy age.



# Not in the Headlines

The milk of human kindness hasn't turned sour yet—is what these stories of service-in-action say. Have you one like them? If so, send it in. We pay a \$5 war savings stamp for each item used in this page.—*The Editors.*

## Man Who Came to Dinner

Three young couples and an elderly gentleman, all strangers to each other, were waiting admittance to a tearoom in Atlanta. Learning that a large table which would accommodate them all was immediately available they took it. In the ensuing conversation the three young men found they had much in common. All had held the same rank in the Army, had served in the same theater of war, and were now on terminal leave. The old man listened with obvious interest, but said little. Finishing his meal, he excused himself and was lost in the crowd. Then the others learned that he had paid their checks.—*MRS. WILIS JOHNSON, West Point, Georgia.*

## Aide to Worship

My outfit was stationed at Trowbridge, England, before crossing the Channel. Christmas found me longing for home, so I walked into town to attend church. The service was quite different from that of my own faith. Seeing my bewilderment, a British Tommy in the pew in front of mine handed me his own book. With each change of song or worship he would open a book at the correct place and I would pass back the one just used.—*DAVID S. WINGO, Wills Point, Texas.*

## 'Unto the Least of These. . .

On one of my first days in this city ten years ago I saw an elderly man buying shoes for three children who seemed not to be related to each other or to him. "That man is the largest purchaser of shoes in this county," the shoe-store proprietor volunteered. "He buys from 20 to 40 pairs a year for poor tots who he thinks need them." Spying the old gentleman

at the repair counter in the same bootery recently, I asked after he left if he were still shoeing children. "Yes," the proprietor answered, "as many as ever, but he hasn't bought himself a pair in five years. Look, here are his own shoes. He inherited them from a doctor who went to war three years ago. I can't make them hang together much longer."—*LLOYD S. JONES, Silverton, Colorado.*

## A Mowing with a Meaning

My husband and I were low in spirit that hot Summer evening. Our 13-year-old son lay severely stricken by infantile paralysis. Then came a call from the hospital saying we could see and talk to our boy through a window. We rushed to the hospital, and upon our return home several hours later—lo! we found that our next-door neighbor and his son had given our large lawn a much needed mowing. We could not find words to express our thanks.—*MRS. WENDELL K. HAY, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.*

## Mrs. X Knew Her Y's and Z's

The station area was deserted except for a young Army officer. Mrs. X., who had just motored her husband to the train, asked the lone soldier if she could be of help. He nodded and handed her a slip of paper. "I am unable to talk. Please call a taxi and have us taken to a good hotel," it read. Up the platform at that moment came the officer's wife who had been guarding their baggage. "My husband," she explained, "has had a serious throat operation at an Army hospital and was advised to come to Vero Beach for recuperation because you have no military congestion here." No military congestion? Mrs. X. did not

say so, but knew it would be a miracle if the couple could find a room. Driving them to her own home she began calling hotels, starting with the one most desirable for convalescence. "No vacancy," was the answer, but as Mrs. X. elaborated the circumstances, the hotel conceded that there had just been a cancellation, so a room could be provided. Driven to the hotel by their new friend, the couple spent three weeks in exactly the environment needed for the officer's recovery.—*E. G. THATCHER, Vero Beach, Florida.*

## Hearts and Flowers

One of the prides of Arkansas is a woman artist whose forte is the painting of wild flowers. Stricken with arthritis, she has not stood or walked for more than 35 years. However, the Boy Scouts of Hot Springs often lend her their legs, roaming the woods and streams to bring back unusual blossoms to "have their portraits painted." Once the boys carried her on their backs to the banks of a mossy stream so she could paint a cyripedium in its native home. She expresses her gratitude by teaching the boys flowers—in both their botanical and aesthetic aspects. A series of her paintings, purchased by the women's clubs of Arkansas, hangs in the Little Rock Museum.—*ANN FARIS, Conway, Arkansas.*

## Pop's Kerchief Unknotted

In a blinding rainstorm in sunny southern California the battery fell right out of the bottom of my car and left my family and me stranded in hub-deep water on the streets of a strange town. What to do? As we wondered, a man came out of a house, backed his car out of his garage, and towed us to a service station he himself owned! There he and his repairman arranged an emergency coupling for my ignition system and directed us to a garage better able to make the permanent repairs. When I asked for the bill, he grinned and replied: "This is just my good deed for the day. My Boy Scout son gives me some stiff competition and I have to keep up with him, you see."—*H. C. McMILLIN, San Bernardino, California.*

The debate-of-the-month

# Is Business Honesty Declining?

## Yes—Greed Is Driving It Down

### Charges Clarence G. Manning

**W**HAT we see on every hand in all walks of life dictates my answer to the question of this debate. Not only is business honesty declining—it is racing toward extinction.

The headlong drive for money, for profit at anybody's expense, which possesses increasing millions of people today will, unless checked, soon relegate the whole agelong crusade for higher ethical standards in business and the professions to the limbo of great lost causes.

It gives me no pleasure to draw this dreary conclusion, yet facts force me to it. I take a two-day train trip. On my first morning in the diner the steward greets me cheerily, seats me solicitously, and instantly conjures up a waiter with a piping-hot *demitasse*. Wonderful!—and so are the ham and eggs that follow.

Next morning I enter the diner full of anticipatory joy. But can this be the same car? The steward is icy, the *demitasse* absent, the ham and eggs cold, the service thoroughly bad. What's wrong? Merely that I am near my destination. The competition for my money, on which the management seems to base the quality of its service, ended yesterday. Today it's safe to ignore me.

I check in at one of the best-known hotels in the big town on a reservation made months in advance. The lobby is lovely as always—but my bed is unmade, the bathroom filthy, and "Room Service" is permanently out to lunch. Quality in that hotel has lost its relation to price.

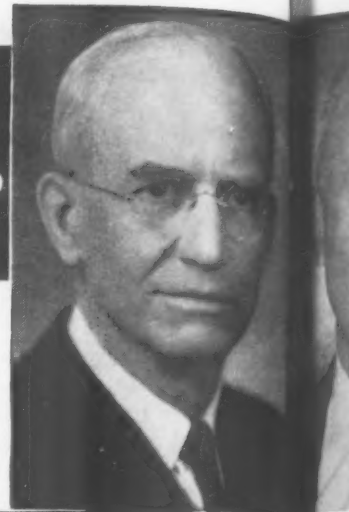
But these, you protest, are petty examples and are merely some of the bad fruits of war anyway.

Petty, I admit—I've only begun my story—but solely chargeable to war, no! There was help galore in that diner that dreary second morning and the same appeared true of the hotel. War did not set off the deterioration of business integrity I am describing. It merely accelerated it.

Had war anything to do with this, for example? A man I know had a city lot to sell. He stood to realize about \$500 on the deal and hated to see that tidy profit eaten away by income taxes come March. This understandable regret he casually mentioned to the prospective buyer, whom he knew on first-name terms. The buyer—a fine gentleman, you would say, if you met him—thereupon suggested that the payment over and above the original cost of the lot could be made on the side by a cash exchange. What the buyer was proposing was, of course, tax evasion, which is not a new evil. It is, however, a spreading one. Many men who would not cheat a customer on the other side of the counter think it clever to cheat the millions of their fellow citizens—which is exactly what they do when they falsify their tax returns.

No business, no profession—not even mine, which is school administration—has shown any immunity to this self-above-service epidemic. A school administrator's success is measured by school finances. If he keeps the local tax levy down, he's a good man and sees his contract renewed year after year. To keep that levy down, however, he has to sit on teachers' salaries and say "No" when Miss Finch wants a new map case for her room. Let him

Superintendent of schools in Lewistown, Mont., Clarence G. Manning is Governor of Rotary District 112, once headed up a bank.



get up on his hind legs before his board and demand decent salaries for his faculty and some long-overdue improvements for his plant—but let us not be ridiculous. Our superintendent has a family to feed just like the next man.

In our schools, while I'm still on that subject, we try to build character. We endeavor to point out the rewards of good behavior and the consequences of bad. Then we send our high-school students down to Main Street for a part-time, firsthand taste of business as it is actually done. In a few days they come back full of questions and confusions. What we taught them and what they see do not jibe. Here are three examples:

**O**NE miss went to work for a dress shop—an "exclusive" one. As a part of her indoctrination, she was taught three prices for every garment in the store—a top price to be asked first, a middle price, and finally a minimum. A boy was hired part time by a grain-elevator concern. One of his jobs was to weigh incoming loads. "Take plenty of dockage," his business mentor cautioned. Dockage, in case you don't know, is the discount the grain buyer makes against a bushel of grain for the weed seeds, dirt, and other foreign matter in it. Another lad, when briefed for his part-time work in a grocery store, was told: "Don't be too particular about weights—that is, don't give anything away."

A certain banking group I know about insists that any young man





A Past Director of Rotary International, Norman G. Foster is secretary-treasurer of a general supply company in Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

in its employ have a salary of at least \$125 a month before he marry. Yet it pays its bookkeepers \$75 a month and its cage men a top of \$150. That gives the man a choice of bachelorhood, *sub rosa* marriage, a long wait until he's a teller, or—the course too frequently taken—embezzlement. Another banking institution whose earnings justified a dividend of \$1.75 paid 75 cents instead—and *materially increased its officers' salaries and provided substantial retirement benefits for its salaried personnel*. What wasn't thus absorbed went into the undivided reserve.

Most nation-wide business organizations with units scattered through your town and mine pay their individual store managers sparingly—but compensate them with an annual bonus. That bonus, however, is a certain percentage of the *net* earnings of the manager's own store, and those net earnings are strictly up to him. Empowered to set wages and determine overhead costs in his store, he would naturally find it to his personal advantage to hold both down. He may not want to; he may earnestly wish he could give his boys and girls behind the counter a "break"—and institute some new customer services—but then arise thoughts of that year-end bonus. Besides, his store has to make a showing. New managers aren't hard to get.

I could go on and on. There's the divorce business into which many an otherwise fine lawyer sometimes feels himself shoved by competition or a few months of slim fees. There are the manufac-

turers who hold clothing off the market to break the price ceiling, and at the same time condemn organized labor for holding its services off the market to obtain higher wages. There are the retailers who want to handle only the higher-priced lines that allow a greater profit margin—and let the man of little means buy where he can.

This "dismal catalogue" has run long enough, however. The spirit of fair play, I say, has gone down for the count. Perhaps for the purposes of this debate, I should rest my case here, but I cannot.

You see, I always look at this growing social illness from the standpoint of Rotary. Throughout my 26 happy years of Rotary membership, I have always taken pride in the fact that Rotary world-wide has spearheaded the movement for higher ethical standards in business and the professions. But now—I wonder. The failure of some Rotarians and of many people in their class to live what we call the Second Object, to hew to these higher principles of business conduct to which we subscribe, will soon or late see that class totally eclipsed. The beginnings of that failure are already too apparent.

## No—Main Street Has Kept Its Morals

### Replies Norman G. Foster

**O**NE swallow doesn't make a Summer. Neither does one unprincipled merchant make the whole of Main Street a den of rogues. With all respect to Clarence Manning's sincerity, I regard his indictment as being about 99 44/100 percent wrong.

Business honesty, in my opinion, is *not* declining. On the contrary, it is on the upgrade. Now, I am no ostrich; my head is well out of the sand. I know there are chisellers, double-dealers, and mercenary cheapskates aplenty—and many new ones in the crop. In 40 years in business I have encountered numbers of them. But as compared with the great body of business and professional men whose word is as good as their bond and whose pride is in the

If we become strictly a class for money-making, then we are indeed done.

What, if anything, can set us back on the path of business righteousness? Only a widespread earnest effort to bring our social teaching up on a par with our scientific and economic teaching. We must exercise all the controls we already possess—the legal principles, our basic educational philosophy, our spiritual values, and, yes, if you please, the Second Object of Rotary, which, as I tell all who will listen, will solve any business problem for the man who will really practice it. The only catch is, we haven't much time.

A crisis is on in the application of business ethics. If we are to save for ourselves and the world the priceless heritage of human personality, the personal worth of the individual, the system of free private enterprise, and the proper balance between economic security and democratic freedom, then we must implement the Rotary philosophy with more dynamic understanding and action.

Moral and spiritual values do not exist for the individual until they have produced changes in the character of his acts.

quality of their goods and services, they are like a few stalks of wild mustard in a fine field of wheat.

Here is the sort of thing I run into every day: A metal buyer in my city bought a carload of scrap brass and cast iron recently. When he sent his check, it was for a larger amount than the seller had specified. The latter got the former on the wire. "Well," said the buyer of the scrap, "the percentage of brass ran higher than you estimated it would. That's all."

A friend of mine contracted for a paint job on his house. After doing a first-class job in a reasonable time, the painter sent his bill. It was for considerably less than contract price. A note written across the bill said: "I was too

high in my estimate. No need to make all this money off of you."

I am building a house for my own use just now. I have a contractor—but no contract. Satisfied of each other's integrity, we decided to go ahead on a fixed-fee basis. All I have is a letter from my man saying that if the cost goes over his estimate, he will make up the difference. We are building that house, one could say, on the rock of faith in each other. And in case you are worried for either of us, I am getting my house and the contractor is going to "come out."

**W**HICH brings up the whole matter of credit, of trust in the other fellow. Surely my friendly opponent knows most business, perhaps 90 percent of it, is done on that basis. If the deterioration of moral integrity had gone very far in the business world, that percentage would have begun to shrink. I cannot see that it has.

Consignment stocks are a case in point. Here is a company that jobs contractors' supplies, among them machine belts. This company doesn't make the belts itself; a belt manufacturer does, and consigns a part of his stocks of belting to the company. What happens from there on is up to the company. It reports on the sales it makes of those belts and remits to the manufacturer—but there is nothing in the world to prevent the company from reporting some fine lengths of belting as unsalable "scrap ends" and then selling them at the prevailing rate. Nothing, that is, except common ordinary business decency.

Back in 1940 someone in Java ordered several hundred two-wheel fire carts from a United States manufacturer. They were on the dock at New Orleans awaiting shipment to the Orient when the Japanese swooped down. Stuck with the little fire engines, the manufacturer asked a certain Ottawa firm if it wanted to handle them. The firm took them on and is selling them, but gave the manufacturer no guaranty whatsoever that it would ever sell a one. Nor did the manufacturer, who is getting his regular remittances, ask for such a guaranty. High ethical standards on the downgrade?

Consider insurance—any kind.

I doubt if the entire world of business offers a more vivid example of business honesty. I know of one insurance company that writes an all-risk policy. Over a period of years it has paid off on thousands of claims. Do you think it investigated every one of those claims? Nonsense! It trusts the policyholder somewhat more than that. It takes this position: If a man is sufficiently concerned about his possessions to want to safeguard them, then the chances are pretty fair that he would not willfully destroy them.

What he sees "on every hand in all walks of life" forces my respected sparring partner in this debate to dire conclusions. What I see somehow pushes me the other way. I, too, remember a certain train trip. I was en route to Nevada and hopped off for a few minutes at North Platte, Nebraska. As I entered the station there, I reached for my wallet and, to my great shock, discovered that it was missing. In it were my ticket, \$200 in cash, several letters of credit, and, of course, all my identification. Hurrying back to my Pullman car I noted the conductor standing on the platform. I gasped out my loss to him. "Describe it," he said. I did. "What's in it?" he asked next. I enumerated the contents. "Could this be it?" he asked, pulling my wallet from his pocket. Maybe you expect honesty in persons catering to the public . . . but that man could have lived happily for some time on those letters of credit. They were negotiable.

Then there was the Chicago cab driver who, when we asked him to take us to a certain restaurant, replied: "Naw, you don't wanta go there. I get a rake-off, sure, on every customer I take there, but that place ain't fer you. Now if you want to go to a really high-class place. . . ." To look at the fellow you would have said that there wasn't a kindly interest in him.

There was also the conductor on an Ottawa trolley car. As I reached in my pocket for my fare, I discovered to my chagrin that in changing my clothes I had left my money at home. "That's all right, you can stay on," said the conductor—whom I had never seen before. Then he added, quietly,

"Do you need a little money?"

But the war, people keep saying, made crooks and liars of us all. Don't you believe it. Of course, if you came to my city and went into a certain store where you could not buy a white shirt for love nor money and then went into the stockroom of that store, as I did, and saw box upon box of white shirts, you might say: "See, what did we tell you? A hoarding merchant waiting for better prices!" But not so fast. That merchant is holding every one of those shirts for returning servicemen, who, by the way, have a priority on clothing in my country. My merchant friend is simply going to be sure he has something to give the veterans when they bring their priority slips into his store. Fair?

No, the war did not cancel out all our morals. Some of us like to think that there was even actually some gain from the terrible cost of it, that it imbued some of the business and professional men we are talking about with an even keener sense of fair play and a better understanding of the need for a more equitable distribution of goods. It is but a personal opinion, but I feel there was even a deepening of appreciation for the spiritual values through it.

Any emergency tests men. The war and all its attendant restrictions and controls did, I concede, present temptations to many people, and large numbers with weak backbones yielded to the temptation. Perhaps that did cause a slight jog in the graph of popular honesty, but, if it did, that jog has straightened out and the line is again on the incline.

**I**F IT were true that business honesty were rapidly racing toward extinction, what an indictment that would be of my colleague's own schools, of our homes and churches, of our trade associations, and of our own Rotary. My view is that it was by means of these institutions that we came to the high point of business integrity we now stand upon. To that, however, I would add this: We cannot, any of us who want to see such gains in business honesty as we have made sustained and greater ones achieved, rest on our oars for a minute.



**SPEAKERS.** Captain Harold E. Stassen—statesman and past Governor of Minnesota.



**CLINTON P. ANDERSON**—U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Rotary's chief in 1932-33.



**DR. WALTER H. JUDD**—U. S. Congressman from Minnesota and authority on China.

## Here's Your Convention!

**A**S I LOOK ahead at what is about to happen to Atlantic City, I am thankful that the Boardwalk stands on concrete girders, that the railing along it is of iron pipe, and that the hotels that edge it have thick walls. The town is in for a strain!

At this writing, many weeks ahead of what some of us are beginning to think of as "C-Day," 11,000 Rotarians and their wives and children have already notified us that they will be on hand in New Jersey's famous playground city when Rotary opens its 37th annual international Convention there on June 2. This is the largest pre-registration in the history of Rotary reunions. On the basis of past experience, it means that some 18,000, perhaps 20,000, people will actually show up!

Can Atlantic City handle them? The answer is, "Yes, comma." Used to entertaining 3 to 4 million visitors every year, it takes crowds and conventions in stride. Its tremendous Convention Hall, in which we shall hold our sessions and open our House of Friendship, has an auditorium that will seat even 40,000 easily. But the hotel situation—well, that's where the comma comes in.

Not everyone is going to have a Boardwalk address. Huge and

*A record Rotary company  
will jam Atlantic City.  
What it will hear is told*

**By A. Z. Baker**

*Chairman, Convention Committee of Rotary  
International; Rotarian, Cleveland, Ohio*

numerous as are the hotels bordering this famous seven-mile stretch of planking along the sea, they do have their capacity limits. Many Conventioners, therefore, will find themselves in hotels and rooming houses on the side avenues—approved facilities, mind you, but not luxurious and not on the beach front. Latecomers, I am sorry to have to say, will have to take such quarters as they themselves can find. Our best counsel is: Don't come unless you have a place to stay.

If, as a veteran Convention-goer, I judge Rotarians aright, they will, however, cheerfully put up with a little second-rate quality in their accommodations in exchange for a first-rate Convention. That is what we will have.

Just what is planned? Well, Atlantic City's Ed Dreher told you part of the story—about the entertainment side of the week—in this magazine last month. It falls to me to tell you about the speaking side—the program of ad-

resses, assemblies, and legislation. I do not, however, promise to tell all; indulge me the pleasure of withholding a few surprises.

Almost everybody's planning to come early and stay late; that is what their advance registrations indicate. So—while the gavel that officially opens the Convention won't fall until Monday evening, there's to be a great Fellowship Hour the day before—on *Sunday evening, June 2*. Staged in the Convention Hall, which possesses, if you're interested, the largest pipe organ in the world, the Hour will start off with a musical treat which will set the stage for an address by Dr. Walter H. Judd, United States Congressman from Minnesota. Once a medical missionary in China, Dr. Judd is widely acclaimed for his world views and for his gifts as a speaker.

Music, again, and pageantry will theme the first plenary session of the Convention on *Monday evening, June 3*. It's at this session that President T. A. Warren, the crisp-tongued educator from England, will sound the keynote of the Convention and chart its program. It is an interesting coincidence that this first year of peace also marks the 25th year of Rotary's Fourth Object—"the advancement of international under-



standing, goodwill, and peace." At this opening session we shall duly celebrate this significant anniversary.

Then come morning sessions—on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. In them you will hear such men as Captain Harold E. Stassen, the young American statesman who, as a member of the U. S. delegation at San Francisco last June, helped write the United Nations Charter . . . Clinton P. Anderson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, who was President of Rotary International in 1932-33 . . . Almon E. Roth, who heads the National Federation of American Shippers and who was at Rotary's helm in 1930-31 . . . Luis Machado, distinguished young lawyer of Havana, Cuba, Past International Director . . . and H. Raymond King, a prominent English schoolman and Rotarian who "observed" the UNESCO Conference for Rotary.

A novel roundtable symbolic of Rotary's internationality will add interest to the Wednesday-morning session; on Thursday afternoon Past President Tom J. Davis—he being the tall and friendly lawyer from Montana—will "moderate" a panel discussion on *The Individual Rotarian and the UNO*.

Remember the craft and trade and group assemblies we used to have in prewar Conventions? Well, they'll all be back this year and in greater variety than ever—filling the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Something new has been added to the picture, too. A special assembly for those interested in teaching history without national bias has been placed on the calendar. So has another assembly on *Human Relations—Postwar*.

Especially scored for Rotary, a musical pageant will open our closing session on the evening of *Thursday, June 6*. It will lead into some concentration by the assembled thousands on the United Nations Organization as the hope of universal peace. The introduction of Rotary's President-Elect and an address by its outgoing leader will follow. Then we'll form our traditional unbroken circle of hands and, with the singing of *Auld Lang Syne*, bring to an end the 37th annual forgoing of Rotary friends from the four corners.

What goes on on a platform is,

of course, only one thing that draws people to a Rotary Convention. The program of entertainment is another thing. Just plain fellowship is still another.

But yet another reason for holding Rotary Conventions—and, basically, it is the most important of all—is that it is at these annual meetings that Rotary transacts its important business. Here is where it makes its laws and elects its new officers. A heavy agenda of proposed legislation confronts Rotary's first postwar Convention. First to grapple with it will be the Council on Legislation, which, being purely an advisory body, will then pass its recommendations to the Convention. Incidentally, Past President Tom Davis will also chairman the Council. Here are the titles of the 15 Proposed Enactments and three Proposed Resolutions which are "up" for consideration. The full text of each has been sent to every Rotary Club.

#### Proposed Enactments

46-1. Relating to expenditure of funds of the Rotary Foundation.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-2. To change the official title sometimes referred to as District Governor by deleting the word "District" preceding the word "Governor."—Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

46-3. To provide a method of making up attendance made necessary through illness and/or injury within a limit of 30 days.—Proposed by the Rotary Club of Dallas, Texas.

46-4. To clarify the provisions of the Constitution of Rotary International with regard to the location of Rotary Clubs.—

#### You're Welcome

**A** GOOD many thousand Convention-goers will pass through Philadelphia en route to Atlantic City—and Philadelphia Rotarians want to meet them all! Sparked by an energetic Hospitality Committee, the Rotary Club of the Quaker City is planning to convert the east wing of the commodious 30th Street Railroad Station into a Rotary "Meeting House" just as it did in 1936. Motoring Rotarians will be glad to know that this Station is on U. S. Routes 1, 13, 30, and 422.

From "The Meeting House" Philadelphia Rotarians will drive Conventioners to Independence Hall, Valley Forge, Christ Church—or practically any other historic or scenic spot their Rotary guests wish to see. You will note Philadelphia Rotarians aplenty in Atlantic City, too. They have signed up 100 percent, and they are going to "man" the spacious House of Friendship. The Convention dates, remember, are June 2 to 7.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.  
46-5. To amend the provisions of the By-Laws relating to making changes in District boundaries.—Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of Dunn and Raleigh, North Carolina.

46-6. To revise the Objects of Rotary.—Proposed by the Rotary Club of Morelia, Mexico.

46-7. For a simplified wording of the Object of Rotary.—Proposed by the Rotary Club of São Paulo, Brazil.

46-8. To provide for a Council of Past Presidents.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-9. To make it mandatory that there shall be at least one RI Director from Ibero-America.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-10. To provide for a Districting Committee as a Standing Committee of Rotary International.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-11. To modify the provisions of the Standard Club Constitution relating to the avoidance of politics.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-12. To modify the provisions relating to election to senior active membership in another Rotary Club.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-13. To amend one of the alternative qualifications for senior active membership by reducing the age of eligibility from 65 to 60 and by increasing the number of years required as an active member from five to ten.—Proposed by the Rotary Club of Coventry, England.

46-14. To provide that the membership of a senior active member shall not automatically terminate if he ceases to reside within the territorial limits of the Club, or within the residential territory recognized as the suburbs adjacent to the city in which the Club is located.—Proposed by the General Council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

46-15. To amend the provisions of the By-Laws relating to making changes in District boundaries.—Proposed by the Rotary Club of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

#### Proposed Resolutions

46-16. Relating to the location of the headquarters of RI.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-17. To authorize the Board of Directors to rewrite the Constitutional documents of RI and prepare special rules of parliamentary procedure.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

46-18. To provide for the transfer of funds from the surplus of Rotary International to the Rotary Foundation.—Proposed by the Board of Directors of RI.

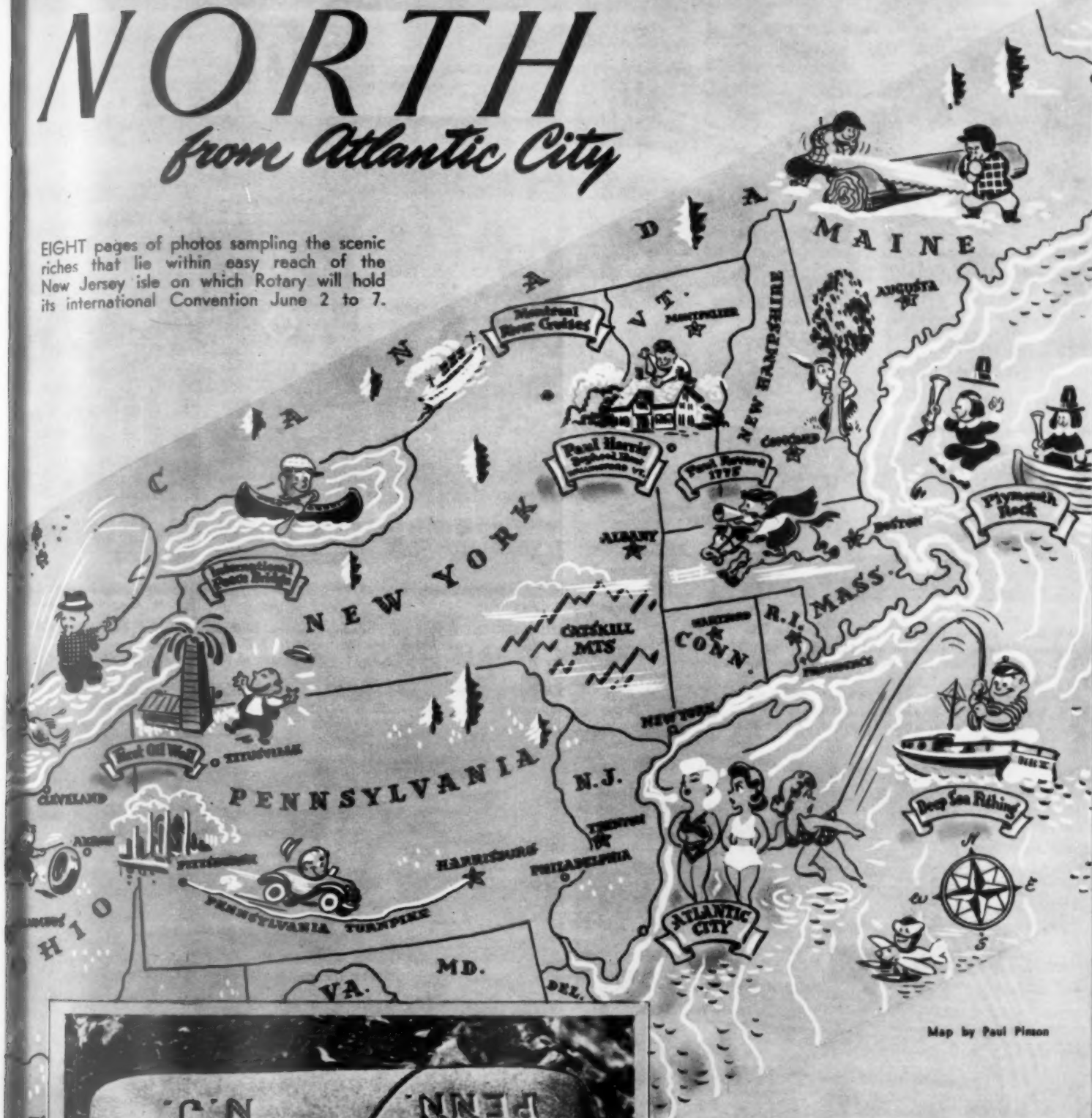
Probably the item of greatest interest is Proposed Resolution 46-16 relating to the location of the headquarters of Rotary International. A booklet presenting relevant facts regarding the two cities under consideration as locations—Chicago, Illinois, and Denver, Colorado—has been issued by the Board of Directors and will be placed in the hands of Convention delegates.

Business, fun, inspiration, crowds—we're going to have a real old-fashioned Rotary Convention again . . . a reunion of friends from around the earth kept from each other's good company by five hard years of war. But there'll be nothing old fashioned about the spirit of the week. It will be as new as tomorrow's newspaper—and twice as interesting.

# NORTH

## *from Atlantic City*

EIGHT pages of photos sampling the scenic riches that lie within easy reach of the New Jersey isle on which Rotary will hold its international Convention June 2 to 7.



Map by Paul Pinson

OCHO páginas de fotografías que dan idea de las bellezas panorámicas que son de fácil acceso desde la isla de Nueva Jersey donde Rotary celebrará su convención mundial del 2 al 7 de junio.

TYPICAL of the attention the U. S. East gives its historic and geographic sites, this marker delineates the converging State boundaries of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

NUEVA YORK, Nueva Jersey y Pensilvania convergen exactamente en este pequeño monumento de piedra que señala los límites territoriales de los tres estados de la Unión Americana.





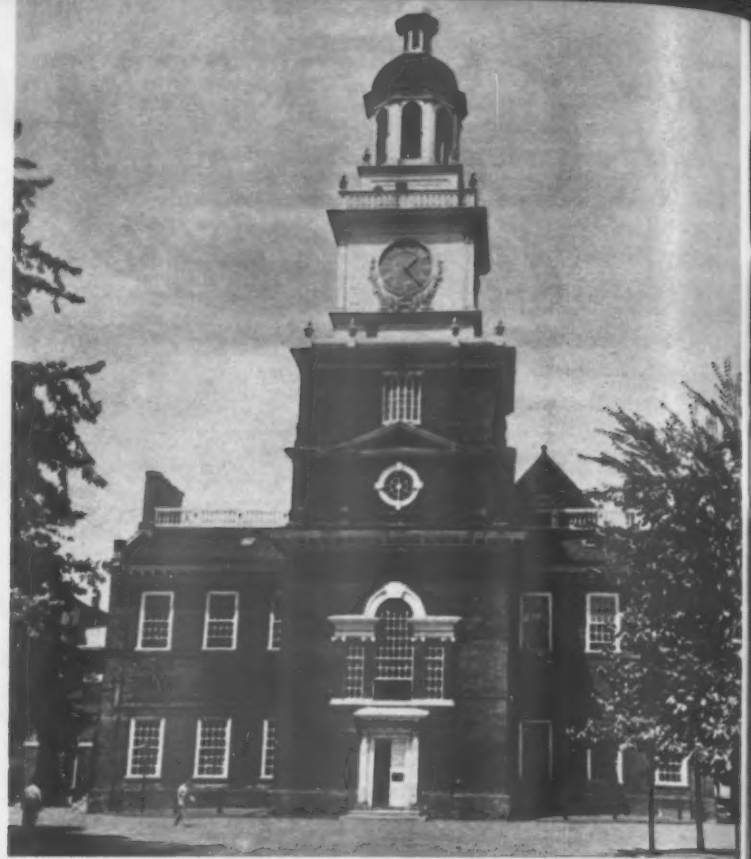


Gendreau

AN AIR VIEW of the Pennsylvania Turnpike—the 160-mile-long super-highway between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. . . (Below) The house in Philadelphia in which Betsy Ross sewed the original version of U. S. flag.

VISTA AEREA de la magnífica carretera que une a las ciudades de Pittsburgh y Harrisburg. Abajo, la casa donde Betsy Ross confeccionó la primera bandera de la Unión Norteamericana. Está convertida ahora en museo.

Acme



H. Armstrong Roberts

INDEPENDENCE Hall in Philadelphia—the birthplace of the free United States. On view inside it is the Liberty Bell which pealed from its belfry in 1776. . . (Below) A Philadelphia statue of Benjamin Franklin at age 17.

LA CASA de la Independencia, en Filadelfia, cuna de la libertad de los Estados Unidos de América. En su interior se conserva la famosa campana de la libertad. Abajo, estatua de Benjamín Franklin, a los 17 años, en Filadelfia.

H. Armstrong Roberts







THE TOWERS of Manhattan—just a morning's drive from Rotary's reunion site.

LOS RASCACIELOS de Manhattan, a sólo pocas horas de Atlantic City.

Brown



Galloway

WALL STREET, New York City. A money market of world fame, it took its name from a palisade built on the site in 1652. In the old Federal Building that once stood at the right, Washington was first inaugurated U.S. President.

WALL STREET, en Nueva York, el más famoso centro financiero del mundo, que tomó su nombre de una empalizada construida allí mismo por el año de 1652.



Cushing from Nasmyth

THE STATUE of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. A symbol known to millions in many lands, she was a gift of the people of France to the people of the United States, was unveiled in 1886, towers 301 feet.

LA ESTATUA de la Libertad, en la inmensa bahía de Nueva York. El monumento fué obsequiado por el pueblo francés al norteamericano en 1886.



THE FISHERMAN'S Memorial at Gloucester, Mass.—the busiest salt-fishing port in the United States. Erected in 1923, the monument pays tribute to the 8,000 men who died in Gloucester's fisheries since 1830. The date 1623 recalls the town's start.

ESTE monumento, que fué erigido en 1923, es un tributo a los 8.000 pescadores que han perdido la vida desde 1830 en Gloucester, Mass., el más activo puerto pesquero de los Estados Unidos de América, cuya fundación tuvo lugar en el año de 1623.

IF YOU seek quaintness or quiet, visit Cape Cod—that thin beckoning finger of Massachusetts which juts into the sea. Here artists and vacationers gather to enjoy the surf, sand, and scenery and such calm retreats as Yarmouth Tavern (below).

CUANDO, después de la Convención, quieran gozar de los panoramas de la espléndida naturaleza, los rotarios encontrarán en Cape Cod la vieja Yarmouth Tavern, en un sitio que brinda a los viajeros el refugio de su apacibilidad.

THEY THAT GO  
DOWN TO THE SEA  
IN SHIPS  
1623 - 1923

Gendreau



Henle



THE HOUSE of the seven gables, in Salem, Mass.—Hawthorne, who, born in this early port, achieved homes of many of his colleagues have, like this one, been a literary inspiration.

LA CASA de los siete gabletes, en Salem, Mass., que inspiró de la novela del mismo nombre. Abajo, una de las escenas que o







Publishers' Photo Service

Mass.—inspiration for the novel of that name by Nathaniel  
chieved rank in the New England school of writers. The  
one, be literary shrines. . . . (Below) Fishing off Gloucester.

Mass., que de inspiración a Nathaniel Hawthorne para escri-  
de las es que ofrecen a diario los pescadores de Salem, Mass.

Gendreau



MASSASOIT in bronze, at Plymouth, Mass. The Pokanoket chieftain who ruled most of Massachusetts when the *Mayflower* dropped anchor, he made a peace treaty with the English settlers that lasted 50 years, and helped them in their vicissitudes.

LA ESTATUA de Massasoit, en Plymouth, Mass. Era el jefe de la tribu que habitaba la región a la llegada del *Mayflower*. Ayudó a los peregrinos en el primer invierno y concertó con ellos un tratado que estuvo vigente durante 50 años.

THE OLD State House in Boston, Mass. (below). Probably the oldest existing public building in the United States, it was erected in 1748. Here the question of colonial rights was debated. Near-by occurred the so-called Boston Massacre.

LA CASA del Estado, en Boston, Mass., que es probablemente el edificio público más antiguo de los Estados Unidos de América. Fué construida en el año 1748 y se dice que en ella se realizaron acalorados debates sobre la cuestión colonial.

Century



Gendreau





Moody

**LAKE and Mount Chocorua in New Hampshire—a vista typical of the "Granite State." Its surface wrinkled by mountain ranges, softened by dense woods, and bejewelled by clear, cold lakes, New Hampshire offers many an enticement to the hiker and angler.**

**EL LAGO y la montaña Chocorua, en Nueva Hampshire, ofrecen una vista típica de imponderable belleza. La región, en la que abundan las arboledas, tiene también muchos lagos de cristalinas aguas que hacen de Nueva Hampshire un sitio ideal para los viajes.**



**THE OLD covered bridge, all but gone from the American scene, still carries you over many a stream in Vermont—the State famed, among other things, for its Green Mountains, red clover, maple sugar, and Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States.**

**COMO ESTE viejo puente el viajero encuentra muchos por las carreteras del estado de Vermont, famoso en los Estados Unidos de América por sus verdes montañas, sus tréboles rojos y su azúcar de arce. Nótese en la foto la construcción que cubre el puente.**

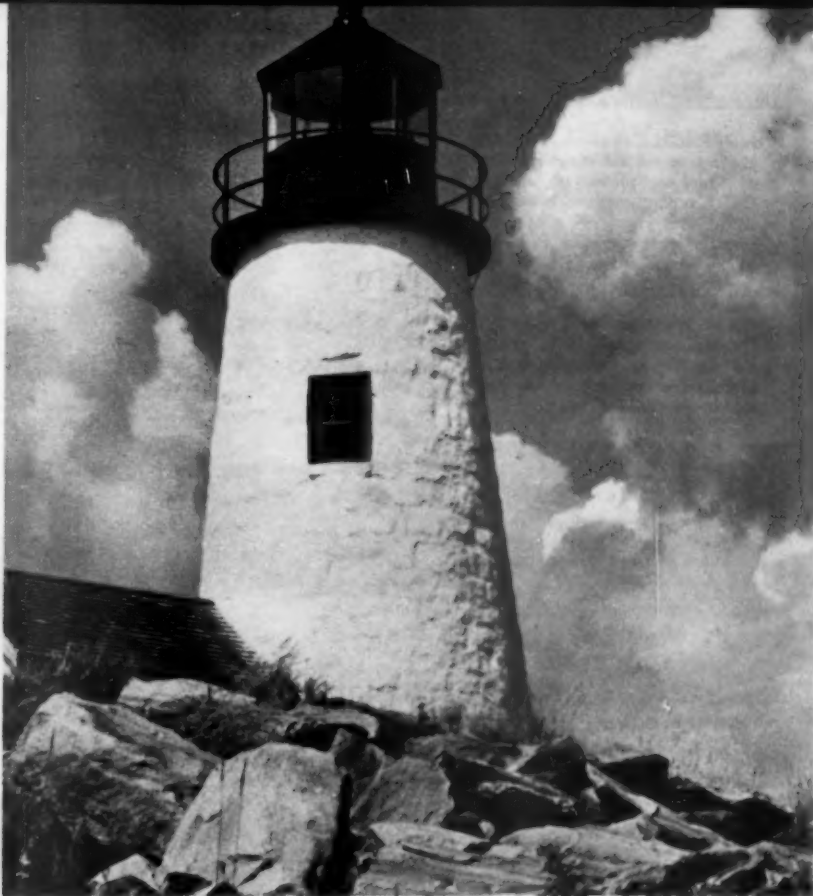
PEMIQUID Light—a beacon on the rocky shore of Maine. Scal-  
loped with river mouths and polka-dotted with 761 islands, the  
coast line of this most northeasterly of the 48 States makes  
for good marine sports of many sorts. Inland on the mountain  
slopes, one sees why Maine is called the "Pine Tree State."

EL FARO Pemiquid, en las costas rocosas de Maine. Agrieta-  
da por la desembocadura de ríos, y punteada con 761 islas, la  
costa de este remoto estado de la Unión Norteamericana, es un  
paraíso para los aficionados a diversos deportes marítimos.

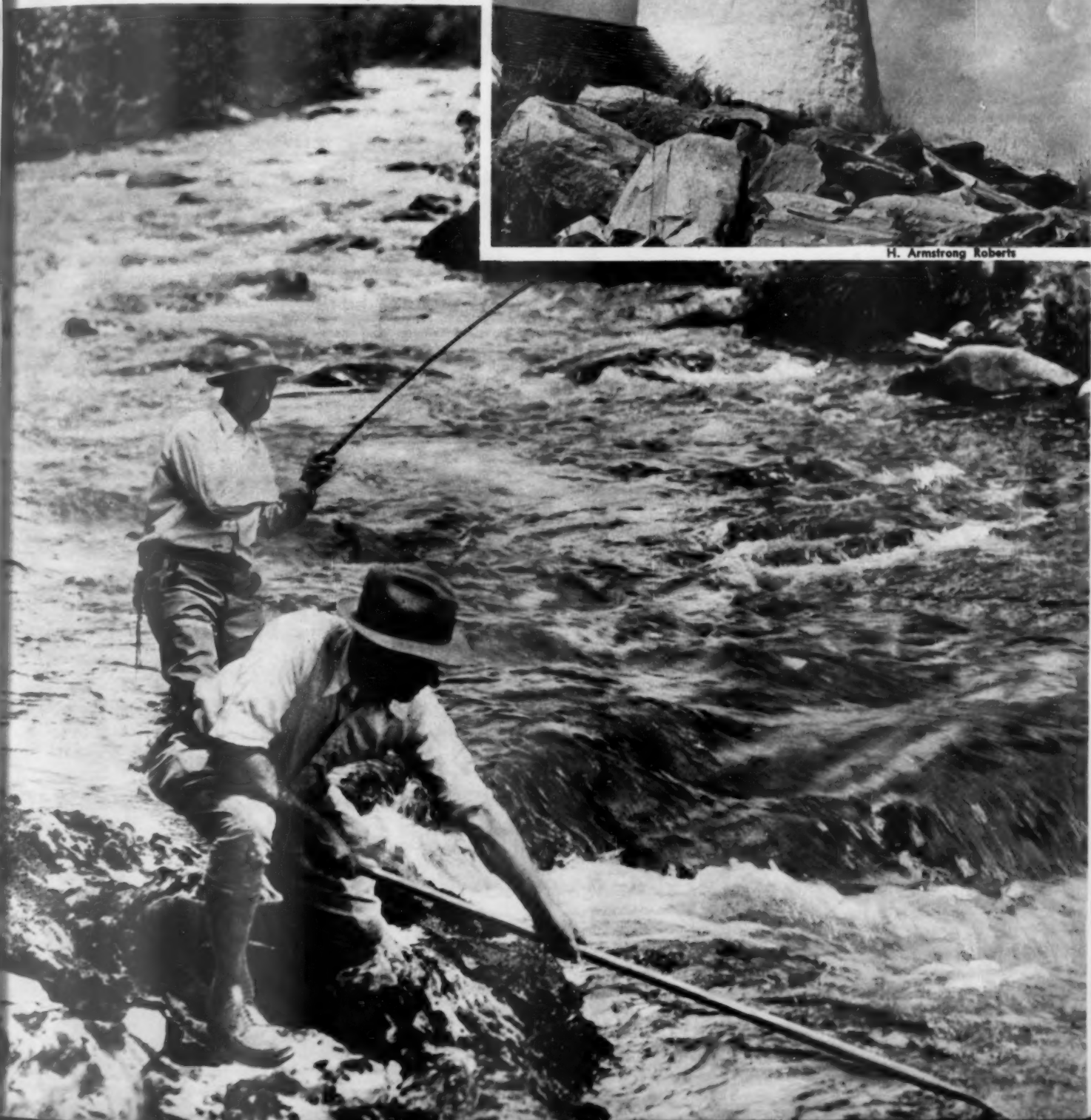
IT TAKES two to land the kind of trout they grow in Maine.  
Such, at least, is the purport of this photo taken on Cupsuptic  
Stream in the west center of the State. Anglers who don't like  
to fish the same old hole over and over have, in Maine, a choice  
of 1,600 lakes and an almost uncountable number of streams.

LA PESCA de la clase de trucha que abunda en los ríos de Mai-  
ne requiere la destreza de dos hombres, como puede verse en la  
fotografía de abajo. En Maine los pescadores pueden desarrollar  
su habilidad en 1.600 lagos y en infinidad de ríos y arroyuelos.

Boyer from Gendreau



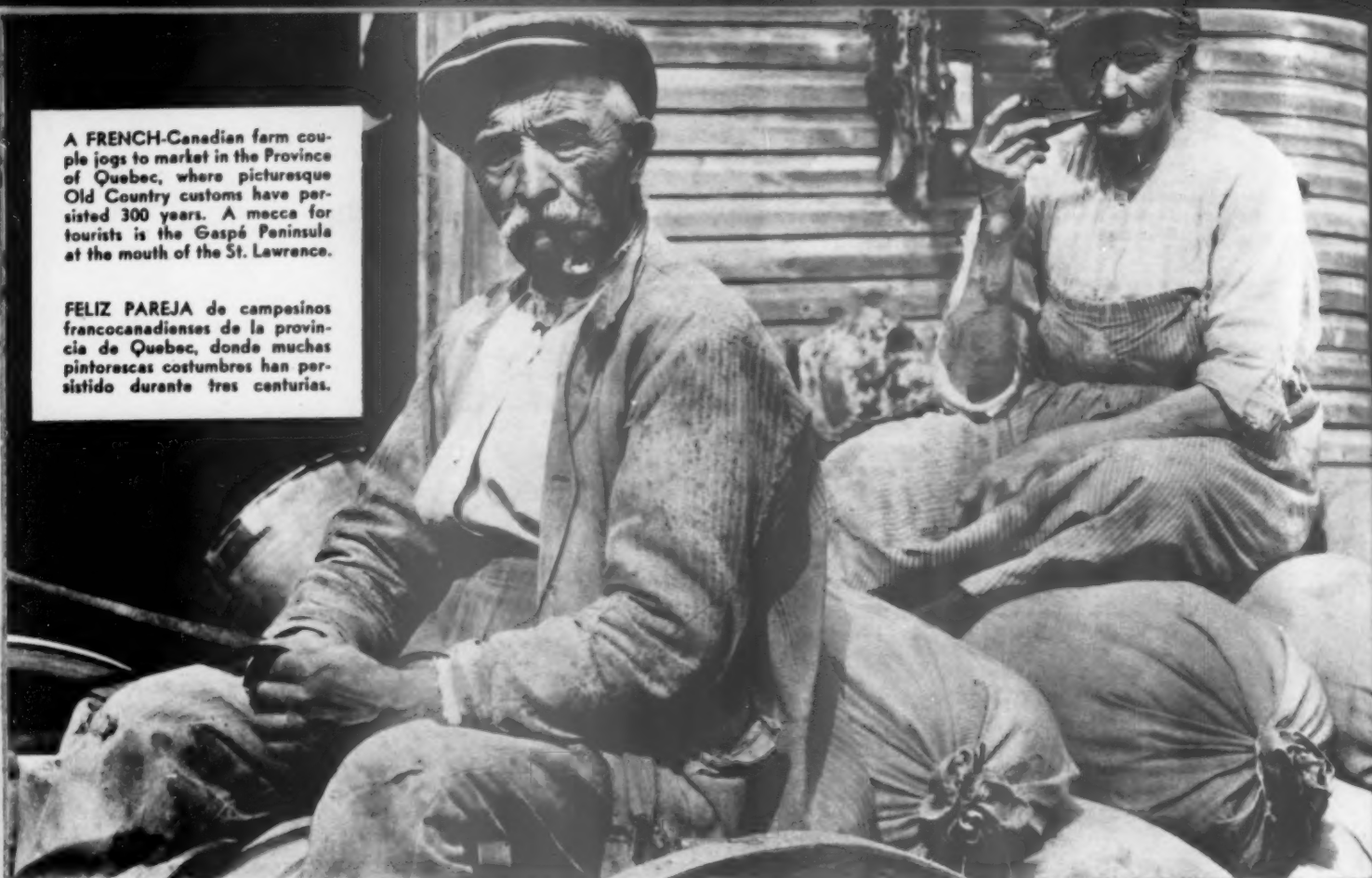
H. Armstrong Roberts





A FRENCH-Canadian farm couple jogs to market in the Province of Quebec, where picturesque Old Country customs have persisted 300 years. A mecca for tourists is the Gaspé Peninsula at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

FELIZ PAREJA de campesinos francocanadienses de la provincia de Quebec, donde muchas pintorescas costumbres han persistido durante tres centurias.

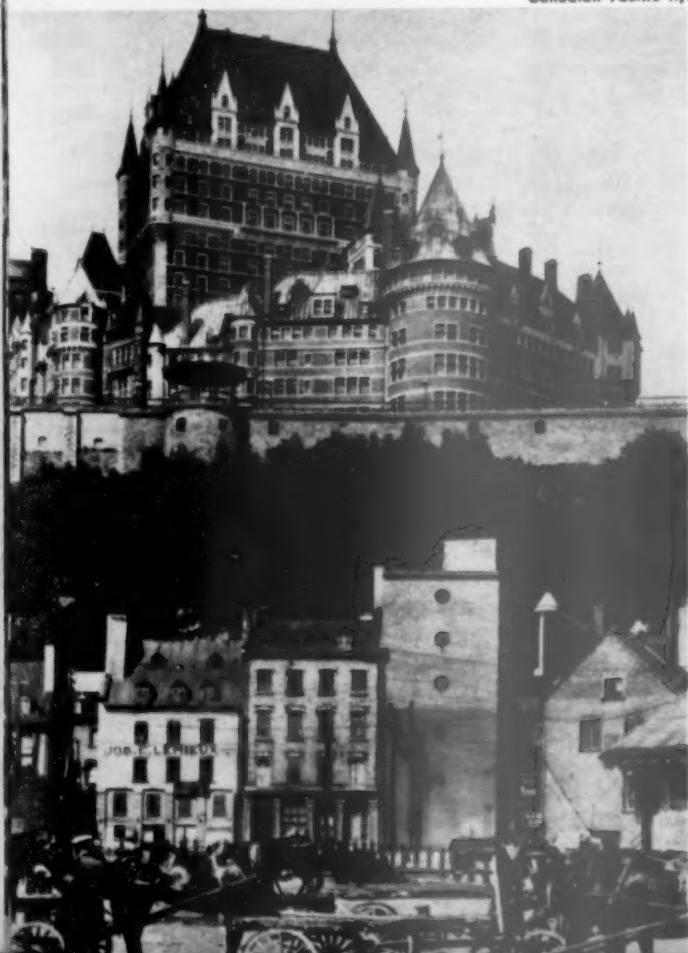


Canadian National Ry.

TO SPEAK of contrasts, match this one (below) in historic Quebec City. The famous modern hotel Chateau Frontenac, where Rotary held its 1942 Assembly, commands the heights; the old Lower Town drowns at its feet.

PARA VER contrastes, nada como la histórica ciudad de Quebec. En la fotografía de abajo aparece, en sitio dominante, el famoso y moderno hotel Chateau Frontenac; al pie, un aspecto de la antigua parte baja de la ciudad.

Canadian Pacific Ry.



BALD, ROCKY cliffs 1,600 feet high mark Cape Trinity where the Saguenay River of Quebec Province enters the St. Lawrence. Note how they dwarf the large excursion steamer. And there's a post-Convention-tour idea—a boat trip.

ENORME FARALLON de más de 500 metros de altura, en el Cabo Trinidad, donde el río Saguenay se une al San Lorenzo. Este es uno de los lugares interesantes que los rotarios pueden conocer después de asistir a la convención.

Galloway







"SPECTATORS went home to shudder at what a terrible mess the 'coupe' was."

Illustrations by  
Ben Albert Benson

## Let's Play it Safe!

I AM a newspaper reporter. Not very long ago I watched a deputy sheriff and a couple of State highway police struggle to unwind a twisted steel coffin encasing six bodies. Sandwiched in somewhere between the dashboard and what was left of the front seat were two more victims, still alive, but you couldn't tell the difference. They didn't live long either.

It took a solid hour and a crowbar before the bodies could be laid out beside the wreckage. Spectators went home to shudder at what a terrible mess the "coupe" was. Skirting the advertising angle, my story called it a "1937 light model coach." That's what it had been. Eight people murdered!

A year before on the same highway I was doing my best early one morning to get one hysterical first-person-on-the-scene to tell me what he had seen. The ambulances were carrying away five victims. One of them, a girl, I had known through high school. I can still remember how her eyes stared as someone wrapped a blanket around the body.

There's a stretch of highway running eastward from our town which eventually reaches a gasoline station at a junction. It's one of those familiar four-cornered stop-offs for refreshments or maybe water for the radiator in hot weather. It's exactly 23 miles

**Highways aren't race tracks. You agree—but what can you do about it? The author offers a few potent suggestions.**

**By Alex C. Johnson**

from us. Within the four-plus years that I covered hospitals, mortuaries, and law-enforcement agencies for the paper, there were exactly 25 of those little red-crossed "Think!" signs erected along that highway.

More than one a mile. At a couple of points they were combined into billboards.

Twenty-five big orders of twisted metal, screaming pain, sudden death, sorrow, heartache, and hardship. I got a bit tired sometimes of checking and rechecking the lists of relatives who attended the funerals. It's a business that leaves a black stamp on you, and keeps you awake nights. Oddly enough, you discover that the little details sometimes remain with you a great deal longer than the main event.

Have you ever seen a "cop" back in the station wipe his forehead and exclaim, "God, what a mess!"?

Maybe you've come home to dinner and washed the blood off your hands in the kitchen sink. I have. It was after a 66-year-old schoolteacher from New York

piled into a culvert and rolled over one afternoon.

If you are a newspaperman, you've probably, at some time or another, ridden away with the ambulance stretcher nudging you gently in the side while you mentally framed the lead for the story you had to write. Fun, isn't it?

Highway accidents pose a prime postwar problem. In 1945 there were 17 percent more traffic deaths in the United States than in 1944. But the end of gasoline rationing caused most of the rise. January deaths this year were 49 percent higher than in January of the previous year!

You've wondered, as I have, and as every officer and every judge and every doctor and mortician has wondered, when the butchery will stop. Why won't people use their heads instead of their right feet? Why must drivers be so bullheaded they won't give the other fellow right of way even if it isn't his? What's the rush?

Why don't they wait until they're safe in the garage before they "hit the bottle" in the dashboard locker? Do you suppose

they stop to think what a public crucifixion they're letting their memories in for if some witness testifies he smelled booze when he tried to pull out the bodies?

Bottle glass sprinkled among the windshield fragments is good evidence—against you.

Our police and highway patrols can check brakes and lights until they get callouses; they can put traffic signs everywhere but in the bathroom; they can jam traffic courts with offenders. They "know their stuff" and they're our best weapon, but they can't drive every man's car for him.

Get 'em while they're young? Yes, that's a good idea, too. Preach safety in the schools, in colleges; make it a part of every curriculum. It will help probably.\* It might save lives in the long run. But what school doesn't have its quota of "flunks" no matter what the subject?

Attach a governor to every automobile so it won't do over 40 miles an hour? That would stop this fool driving at wildcat speeds, one of our biggest accident causes. But how are we going to do it legally? And what about those cases where everyone concerned swears to high heaven and elsewhere they weren't going over 25?

I guess we agree. Our law-enforcement facilities and personnel, our safety councils and regulations, our accident research, our education, are all fine and they're doing a noble work. They have a tough job, a pressing and crucial one. We owe them a lot. God knows how many lives they have saved. But they realize, as do we, that our accident toll will be cut to a negligible percentage only when the man behind the wheel himself "gets hep" to what's happening and swears he's going to do his bit to help—and then does it.

I say to a "negligible percentage" because as long as there are automobiles, there will be automobile accidents. Our object is to get them down where their rarity will be proportionate to those of the air lines and the railroads. When we've done that, we've about reached the human ultimate.

It's a community job, in which

\* For a discussion on what is being done through driver education and training courses in some 7,500 high schools in the United States, see *Young Illiterates of the Highway*, by Amos E. Neyhart, *THE ROTARIAN*, August, 1945.

the driver must join wholeheartedly and without taking time out. Every time when he gets in behind the wheel, he must automatically become a one-man lifesaver, dedicating himself and his automobile to commonsense, alertness, and all-round safety.

Here, it seems to me, is where every Rotary Club can go to bat for the community it serves. Rotary's motto is "Service above Self." What greater service is there than trying to save lives?

There's a wealth of program material for Rotary Clubs in the sub-



"EVERY TIME when he gets in behind the wheel he must become a one-man lifesaver."

ject—motion pictures, talks, skits, tableaux, discussions, research statistics, and so on—all interesting and valuable because they furnish enlightenment on what our traffic problems amount to. You'll get enthusiastic help from any safety council or bureau, traffic division, or law-enforcement agency. It's part of their job and they stand ready to assist interested citizens wherever possible.

Various safety organizations will be conducting traffic safety programs during the months immediately ahead. One such is to be sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which will begin in the United States and Canada on May 15.

Under the slogan "Check Your Driving, Check Your Car, Check Accidents," the police will do what they can to lower the toll of traffic fatalities and injuries. They will stress the need for keeping cars in top mechanical condition, but will put even more stress on safe and sane driving. "Even the safest car," they say, "is a lethal weapon in the hands of a careless driver."

The safety-minded Rotarian should work on the driver himself,

first of all. He must learn to become a martyr by bowing to the other driver regardless of who has the fabled right of way; by refusing to pass another car until he is positive he can pass in safety; by letting himself be passed at any time rather than fighting it out for the lead, remembering that a photo finish can result and that his wrecked machine will be photographed plenty anyway.

He must cease becoming a tough guy when he steps into the driver's seat, for no matter how hard-boiled he is elsewhere, the automobile is a great equalizer, just as was Colt's first six-shooter. The "tough baby" looks the same on a slab as the evangelist.

He must be a gentleman, considerate of others lest they not be considerate of him.

He must not be a show-off. He must eschew two-wheeled turns, one-armed driving, selling his car to a passenger or selling it to himself again by sampling the pickup, demonstrating how it'll do 90 in a walk and will turn on a nickel without even clipping the Indian.

He must never forget that it doesn't take two cars to make an accident. He can stage a dandy all by himself or with the unhappy assistance of any hapless pedestrian.

He must drill himself over and over again in the time-worn rules of the road: stay on the proper side, signal intentions to the car behind, observe every traffic rule, never try to "beat" the other fellow, forget there is such a thing as right of way for anyone but the other driver. He must make every rule a part of himself, automatic.

He must be sure, but not too sure, of himself. He must never be sure of the other car, of road conditions, of what is on the other side of the hill.

He must remember that eternity may be infinitely distant one moment and shaking hands with him the next. He should not forget that it's not only "smart to be safe"; it's usually doggone painful and expensive to be otherwise. If not to him, then to his survivors.

And, finally, he can forget all this and replace it with one eternally valid credo: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Then we'll be safe.



# Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

● **Super Stopwatch.** Timing to the 1/10,000th of a second is made possible by a new device which uses two beams of light set at a known distance apart. When a speeding object cuts the first light beam, the timer starts. When the second beam is cut, the timer stops. This wartime invention makes it possible to measure even the speed of a baseball or rifle bullet.

● **U. V. Phosphorescents.** A new "phosphor," the first of its kind, has been discovered that permits the manufacture of fluorescent lamps which produce invisible ultraviolet rays at the same time. By putting a thin coating of this new white powder on the inner surface of lamps similar to germicidal lamps, an ideal combination of germ-killing and health-giving radiations is produced that has been long desired, especially by poultry men. A heavier coating of the new phosphor in similar tubes gives a super sun lamp for human application. It produces biologically effective ultraviolet and sun-tan rays much more efficiently than the present sun lamps. The "poultry lamp" is a 15-watt tubular unit 18 inches long—the other, a 30-watt unit 36 inches in length. The tubes are made of special glass which screens out the few rays not converted by the phosphor into radiations found in natural Summer sunshine.

● **Soft-Water Service.** Now available on a basis very much like electricity and the telephone is a soft-water service. A local service dealer installs a simple unit that softens hard water through use of a "magic mineral" which removes the water-hardening calcium and magnesium salts. The unit is serviced at regular intervals with no investment, work, or bother on the customer's part. A modest monthly service charge takes care of everything. The result is said to be uniformly silky-smooth soft water for washing, bathing, cooking, and drinking.

● **Futures in Gasoline.** The specter of actual gasoline shortages, especially in wartime, focuses attention on the matter of synthetic liquid fuels and the United States Bureau of Mines' 30-million-dollar program to explore the matter through (1) hydrogenation of coal and tars, (2) synthesis of liquid fuels from gas, and (3) processing of oil shale and tar sand. Gasoline by hydrogenation processes, it is estimated, will cost from 15 to 23 cents a gallon, as compared with 8½ cents from \$2-a-barrel crude oil. Synthesis from gas (natural) may approximate 8- to 11-cent gas; and from oil shale, 9 to 11 cents. Fortunately, America's estimated oil-shale reserves are about five times

those of petroleum, and tar-sand deposits are greater still—these sands holding probably not less than 250 billion barrels of recoverable oil. As the pinch of diminishing crude oil begins to be felt, the first step will be importation coupled with more elaborate processing, with oil shale and tar sands soon coming in with the costlier synthetic processes from lignite, coal, and gas reserves. Of course, there is always before us the vision of grain alcohol blended with gasoline for motor fuel. A 10 percent blend could, it is claimed, add 35 percent to America's annual 2½-billion-bushel consumption of grain.

● **Plastic Legs.** Wooden legs are fast becoming a thing of the past, now that artificial limbs of paper have stepped in to take their place. Some feet, knees, and hands are still made of basswood. Soon the entire limb, except for the metal joints, may be made of paper fiber of great mechanical strength, toughness, and resistance to wear. Layers of chemically jelled paper are combined to make the hard fiber. After drying and receiving a smooth finish, we have a product of regenerated cellulose.

● **Atomic-Powered Engine.** Ever since atom bombs fell on Japan, businessmen have been asking, "How long will it be before we are running cars and pulling trains by atomic power?" Since by entirely converting one pound of coal into atomic energy, we could theoretically get 10 billion kilowatt hours of energy, as compared to the 3.8 kilowatt hours of heat energy we get by burning the pound of coal, it is no wonder that they

American Optical Co.



GLARE control makes possible this phenomenon: a glass which serves as a mirror and yet is transparent. New reflection control techniques developed during World War II were used to heighten efficiency of military optical instruments and radar equipment.

are impatient to get it done. Everything indicates that it will not be long now. Already a New York Central locomotive is being converted for atomic power. It is to have a mercury turbine employing a formula for disintegration of mercury and iron atoms. It is claimed that one cupful of mercury atomically exploded will run the locomotive pulling 120 freight cars 45 round trips from New York City to San Francisco.

● **Coffee Tablets.** A unique development recently patented is a method for making coffee tablets. The coffee beans are roasted and ground in the conventional manner. The grains are then pressed between pressure rollers which roll them into thin flakes, a predetermined amount falling loosely into a mold. The flakes are then compressed by high pressure into dense, hard tablets which do not oxidize to ruin the coffee flavor nor disintegrate until dropped into hot water. The tablets may be variously packed and are a great boon to hunters and the like.

● **Smooth As Glass.** The next time you are tempted to say "smooth as silk," don't say it. However, you can say "smooth as glass" in a loud voice. A new smoothness gauge shows glass to be 300 times smoother than satin and 475 times smoother than silk. This instrument shows "dishpan hands" to be twice as smooth as satin and more than three times smoother than silk. The "standard roughness" specimens consist of ten metal blocks, each block being twice as rough as its predecessor. The smoothest block deviates from "perfect smoothness" by only one 2,000 millionths of an inch while the roughest shows 4 millionths of an inch deviation. Ordinary window glass is smoother than the smoothest block. The new standard-roughness specimens represent many years of effort in developing a simple guide and accurate measurement of roughness and will be of great value to engineers, designers, inspectors, and mechanics.

● **Vinyl Butynol.** Ponchos and raincoats made of fabrics treated with most compounds other than rubber have the great disadvantage of being very stiff when cold. While rubber retains its flexibility at low temperatures, it has important weaknesses. All these facts make welcome the coming of vinyl butynol for this purpose. It seems to have none of the disadvantages of the rubber or oxidized oils, while giving full flexibility at zero or colder. Vinyl butynol is known to most of us as the center layer in shatterproof glass. It is being widely used on the new tablecloths which may be washed with a sponge. Any degree of waterproofness can be given by appropriate dilution. Its intelligent application makes possible many profitable uses around the ship and home.

\* \* \*

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.





R. R. Epperly

THE AUTHOR of *Antioch Actress*—J. R. Perkins, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. A Rotarian clergyman, he helped write Rotary's Code of Ethics in 1914.

THE SMELL of pine, the taste of warm rain, the surge of wind in treetops, the sense of open distance: we get hungry for them sometimes, especially in these days of tension and trouble. If we can't have the out-of-doors at first-hand, we can find something of its healing in the pages of *One Day on Beetle Rock*, by Sally Carrighar—as true and fine a book about the life of Nature as I have read in years.

Reading it is a vacation in Sequoia National Park—unhurried, unworried, with a gracious and tactful companion who will show us what is most worth seeing and how to see much we might have missed. Each of the chapters of this book lets us watch one typical day in the life of one of the permanent dwellers in the Park: the little squirrel or chickaree, the Sierra grouse, the mule deer, the coyote. The writing is sensitive and vivid, free from false sentiment, yet filled with sympathetic interest.

"These tales are fiction, yes," says Robert C. Miller, director of the California Academy of Sciences, in a brief introduction, "but fiction closely parallel with fact. This is real natural history."

It is also literary production of a very high order. With the fine illustrations by Henry B. Kane to point the text, this book is the best prescription I can suggest for the city-weary man or woman.

There's release from pressure, too, in

I think these people of a Quaker community in Indiana just before the Civil War will live in your memory as they do in mine—that you'll feel the richer for knowing them. I feel, indeed, that this warm and sensitive little book will live in our literature. Don't miss it.

Forced back in our thinking to fundamentals, as all of us are these days, we can find food for the spirit as well as good entertainment and lively stimulus for the imagination in the dramatic story of *Antioch Actress*, by J. R. Perkins, a member of the Rotary Club of Council Bluffs, Iowa. I thoroughly enjoyed the stirring picture of life in the time of Christ which Dr. Perkins gave us in his earlier novel, *The Emperor's Physician*. *Antioch Actress* is an even better novel. Its period is that of the Emperor Trajan and the infancy of the Christian church, when men still living remembered the great apostles Paul and John.

The ancient cities of Rome and Antioch are brought close to us in bright color and exciting incident; the great conflict between Caesarism and Christianity is strongly portrayed. But the triumph of this book lies in the fact that the people who move in its pages are real—varied, highly individual, understandable.

I like especially Dr. Perkins' presentation of the character through whose

eyes we see the whole action of the story—the successful theatrical producer Roscius, middle-aged, gently cynical, broadly understanding. He's a very real person and a most likable one; and his gradual perception of the meaning of Christianity gives a deep undercurrent of meaning to the absorbing action and to the sharp projection of the other characters, from a slave girl to the Emperor Trajan himself.

\* \* \*

A great story familiar to most of us from childhood is retold in *David the King*, by Gladys Schmitt: retold in a way that reveals how much of the aspiration and defeat of all human life that story holds. From the blessing of Jesse's son by the prophet Samuel to the last painful decision of the dying king which gave the crown of Israel to Solomon, his younger son, the stately pageant of David's life moves through these pages in brilliant detail to profound meaning. The style is appropriate, the lavish detail vigorous and significant, the spirit of the whole treatment candid but sympathetic and comprehending. This book does even more than give renewed vitality and intensity to an old story. It shows a human being thinking and feeling his painful way through the same ultimate problems that our thought and experience shape for us today.

\* \* \*

There are certain things which put my teeth on edge when I encounter them in starting to read a novel—that give me an unfavorable impression at once. One of these is falseness of detail—evidence, in the light of my own experience, that the author doesn't know what he is talking about, or doesn't care. Another is a use of words which is at once pretentious and incompetent. There are other things which, if I find them throughout the book, reinforce and clinch my adverse judgment: such things as forced and excessive sensationalism of plot and action, artificiality of characters, evasive or inconsistent handling of controversial ideas, obscenity emphasized and arbitrarily introduced. All these components of bad fiction are lavishly illustrated in Elizabeth Metzger Howard's *Before the Sun Goes Down*.

## Speaking of Books—

About animal life in a national park . . . a pioneer with a camera . . . Harlem's tenements . . . Biblical days and towns . . . wildcatters.

By John T. Frederick

Author and Reviewer

There would be no reason for mentioning the book at all were it not the winner of large prizes, and bound to be widely sold. It's a bad investment for the reader on any ground, not only false and graceless and meaningless, but downright dull.

\* \* \*

Superficially there's some resemblance between Mrs. Howard's novel and another by a Southern woman writer, Mary King O'Donnell's *Those Other People*. This book, too, has a horde of characters, no one of which dominates the whole story; and included in its pattern are some very imperfect specimens of humanity. But they come to life in the reader's understanding, their experience is truly shared, they hold meaning. We move with them for a day through the streets of New Orleans' old French Quarter, hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling its strangeness as though we walked beside them.

## Briefly Noted

### SOME OTHER NOVELS

To make it clear that I'm not "agin" prize novels as a class, I'm glad to say that another of this Spring, Jo Sinclair's *Wasteland*, seems to me thoroughly sound and extremely valuable. I followed with absorbed interest this revelation of an American life and an American family, and recommend it to every thoughtful reader. The approach is fresh, the writing both strong and sensitive, the substance of profound importance.

I recommend, too, to readers who don't mind being made to think, Ann Petry's *The Street*, the story of a young Negro woman's attempt to protect her young son from the infections—moral and spiritual as well as physical—of a Harlem tenement.

Somewhat conventionally melodramatic in plot, this book is redeemed by honesty of purpose and adequate, unpretentious treatment.

A sick society is seen through the eyes of a physician who knows no cure in Erich Maria Remarque's *Arch of Triumph*. It is the world of Paris on the eve of the Second World War we enter here, in the company of strongly realized characters, to share in bitter and exciting experience.

*Boy Almighty*, by Feike Feikema, is a study of disease in the individual, and in the group composing the population of a large sanatorium. It is an uneven and sometimes distressingly ineffective piece of writing, marked by occasional unmistakable evidence of very real talent.

### THE AMERICAN PAST

It's an exciting experience to walk the streets and enter the homes of a city in the past—to know what the people are thinking, what they're reading and

eating and wearing, and laughing at or crying about. That privilege awaits the reader of *Beleaguered City: Richmond 1861-65*, by Alfred Hoyt Bill. This book is a fine example of the power of the modern social historian to reveal to his contemporaries the actual texture of human living in an earlier time. In its firm and brilliant pages the reader shares the experience of Richmond's long ordeal.

Photographs of wartime Richmond, of the whole range of Civil War experience in camp, on the battlefield, and behind the lines, are included in the work of the first great war photographer as it is presented in the many fine illustrations of *Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man: Mathew Brady*, by Roy Meredith. Brady was even greater in his portraits, to my mind, than as a photographic journalist. I have a special fondness for old photographic portraits, anyway—daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, tintypes, the early "cabinet portraits." It seems to me that they often achieve far stronger revelation of character than can be found in any but the very finest of portrait photography of today. I don't need to have the least idea as to the name of the person represented in order to enjoy them. Brady's photographs of Lincoln are widely known. Portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, of Grant and Robert E. Lee, contained in Mr. Meredith's book are profoundly interesting. The story of Mathew Brady's life is interesting, likewise. Unfortunately, Mr. Meredith's writing is distinctly unworthy of his subject.

The men who found and developed America's resources of petroleum were a special breed, their lives marked by extremes of hazard and often of hardship. Their story is admirably told in

*The Wildcatters: An Informal History of Oil Hunting in America*, by Samuel W. Tait, Jr.

This richly human story of one of the most colorful phases of American life in the past two generations carries my very highest recommendations to the general reader. You will find the book genuinely good reading, and carry from it a new understanding of a great industry.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

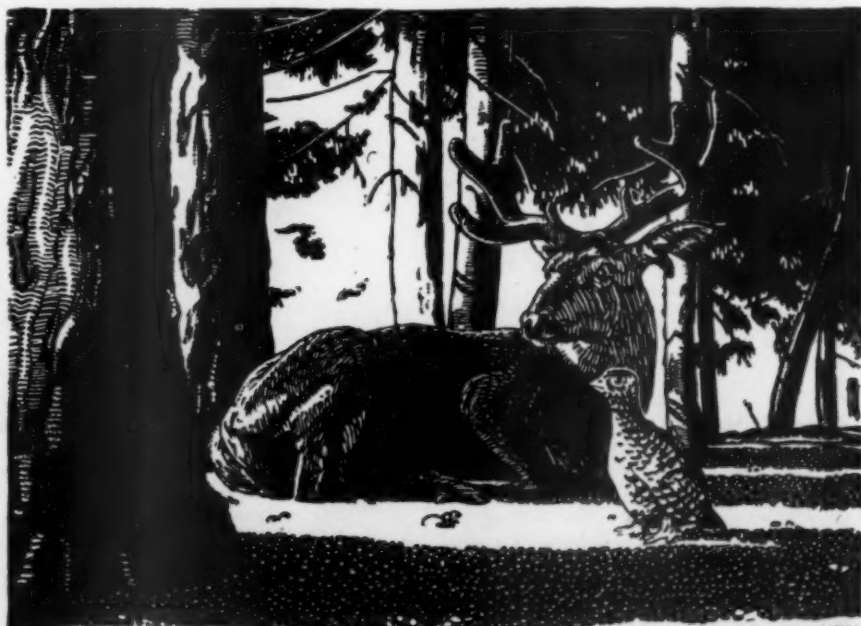
A most timely and at the same time most helpful book is William S. Haas' *Iran*. It combines thorough and illuminating treatment of Iran's past history, of her ethnic and religious groups, resources, and recent development, with careful analysis of the immediate background of her present problems.

T. Lynn Smith's *Brazil* is a thoughtful sociological study of a great country in transition. It is more pleasant and easy to read than most books by social scientists, and it holds a wealth of concrete information. The author, who is on the faculty of Louisiana State University, is a member of the Rotary Club of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

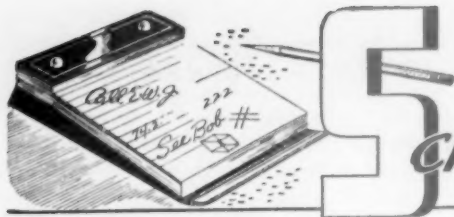
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### Books mentioned, publishers and prices:

*One Day on Beetle Rock*, Sally Carrighar (Knopf, \$2.75).—*The Friendly Persuasion*, Jessamyn West (Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50).—*Antioch Actress*, J. R. Perkins (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.75).—*David the King*, Gladys Schmitt (Dial, \$3).—*Before the Sun Goes Down*, Elizabeth Metzger Howard (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.75).—*Those Other People*, Mary King O'Donnell (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).—*Wasteland*, Jo Sinclair (Harper, \$2.50).—*The Street*, Ann Petry (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).—*Arch of Triumph*, Erich Maria Remarque (Appleton-Century, \$3).—*Boy Almighty*, Feike Feikema (Webb, \$2.75).—*The Beleaguered City*, Alfred Hoyt Bill (Knopf, \$3).—*Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man*, Roy Meredith (Scribner, \$7.50).—*The Wildcatters*, Samuel W. Tait, Jr. (Princeton, \$3).—*Iran*, William S. Haas (Columbia, \$3.50).—*Brazil*, T. Lynn Smith (Louisiana University Press, \$6.50).



"SIESTA in Sequoia" might be the title of this picture of a mule deer and a Sierra grouse at rest in the shadows of some forest giants. It's an illustration from *One Day on Beetle Rock*.



## Scratchpaddings

**TO CONFERENCE.** T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, President of Rotary International, is paying a hasty visit to his homeland—his first in a year—to attend the Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland in Scarborough, May 3 to 7. He was scheduled to fly from Chicago on April 29 and to return the same way on May 10. In late March and April he visited Rotary Clubs in Florida, Cuba, Mexico, Texas, and Missouri.

**Five-in-One.** ROGER M. FAIREY was definitely the man of the hour at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Orangeburg, S. C. In his Club the Immediate Past President, which he happens to be, is the Club's Vice-President. At the beginning of the current Rotary year his Club elected him Secretary and Treasurer also. At the meeting in question the Club's President was out of the city—so, for an hour and a half, ROTARIAN FAIREY was "President," Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer—and Program Chairman to boot.

**Barter.** The problem of doing business amidst shortages has revived the old barter system. Read this recent experience of three Madison, Wis., Rotarians: When their food-processing plant needed sugar desperately, ROTARIANS RAYMOND E. OTTO and DELBERT FORSBERG

called an Indiana corn-sugar mill. Yes, they could have the sugar—if they could ship ten carloads of corn in exchange. A grain-man friend in Nebraska was contacted. Yes, he could ship the corn—if he could get a carload of meat scraps for pig and poultry feed. The meat scraps were provided by ROTARIAN ADOLPH C. BOLZ, of Madison, who fortunately didn't need a carload of raw rubber or any other commodity in return.

**Another Majority.** Learning that five of the nine members of the Boulder, Colo., city council are Rotarians (see THE ROTARIAN for March, page 45), Wolfville, N. S., Canada, Rotarians decided their "vote" should be considered, too. Here is the reason: Wolfville has a seven-man council board, four of whom are Rotarians: CLIFFORD W. FAIRN, ERIC BALCOM, HARRY VANZOOST, and WILLIAM M. MCCURDY.

**Air Age.** Further proof that the Air Age has arrived: Members of the Rotary Club of Lee, Mass., were ready to hoist the white flag of surrender when they saw a ski-equipped plane land on the ice and taxi up to the inn where their meeting was about to start—on the shores of Laurel Lake. They soon learned that the plane contained friends —RICHARD BRUSIE and WALTER KOLADZA, members of the Rotary Club of Great



**FIFTY YEARS**—to the hour—after their marital vows, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Craig were honored by the Rotary Club of Stanford, Ky. Rotarian Craig, a retired capitalist, is a Past President of the Club.

Barrington, Mass., who had flown over to make up a Rotary meeting. Icy roads and lack of time made the trip by air more practical. Oh, yes: they took their make-up slips back the way they came. . . . Thanks to the airplane, COLONEL W. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, a speaker on the Rotary Institutes of International Understanding programs, has a new appreciation of the word "service." After appearing in Salem, Ill., recently he was invited to inspect the local airport. He had to go to a near-by city for his laundry, left there during a previous speaking engagement, so declined the invitation. ROTARIAN GEORGE F. LYTLE said, "We'll soon solve that problem." Hopping into a plane at the field, they flew after the laundry, and within an hour were back in Salem, inspecting the air field.

## Eufaula Hails a Visitor

**TO ESCAPE** blizzard weather, Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Harris—better known to Rotarians as "Founder Paul" and "bonnie Jean"—have for several years wintered in the Southland. Tuskegee, Ala., was their choice this year. They are now home in Chicago, he having recovered from a severe illness.

Though his speaking dates were few, memories of a delightful river voyage down the Chattahoochee many years ago led him to accept an invitation late in January from the Rotary Club of Eufaula, Ala.

"I visited Eufaula on that trip," he told his listeners, then proceeded



**SHOWN** with Paul P. Harris are Eufaula Club President Tyson L. Smith (left) and Charter Member Richard Thomas.

into a discussion of Rotary. "Open-mindedness and tolerance—the Golden Rule in action—are the earmarks of Rotary's approach to the problems of international understanding," he said.

"It is my hope that in their deliberations the United Nations will follow Rotary's cue and approach each other with kindly consideration instead of with fear, distrust, and hatred."

**Queen Street.** "Rotary Streets" are still coming to light—that is, your Scribe is hearing about more of them—over the world. Now comes GEORGE S. COWIE, historian of the Rotary Club of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada, with the contention that Queen Street in his town is queen of them all. Thirty-eight of his Club's 63 members do business on Queen Street, 12 of them live on it. Six of those living on the street are Past Presidents of the Club—including three of the Club's four living charter members.

**Observer.** Appointed by Rotary's President, T. A. WARREN, ALLEN D. ALBERT, of Terre Haute, Ind., President of Rotary International in 1915-16, served as Rotary's observer at the recent 50th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, Pa. The topic for discussion was "Making the UNO Work."

**Place to Go Places.** Every parent in Charlotte, N. C., whose children have worried him with the eternal question "Where can we go—what can we do?" owes a vote of thanks to CHARLES H. STONE, a Past Rotary District Governor, who as chairman of the Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission has come up with a satisfying answer. Last July.



when the local Army Recreation Center was no longer needed exclusively for military personnel. ROTARIAN STONE'S commission immediately inaugurated a program designed to convert the facilities to the uses of local youth. During the six months that followed, the center was used 143 times, by more than 28,000 persons.

**Click, Click.** The wheels of organization click along at high speed when businessmen decide they want a Rotary Club in their town. For a case in point, consider the new Club in Dalton, Mass. Within a week after HENRY ADAMS, a Dalton resident and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Seymour, Conn., had talked to DISTRICT GOVERNOR JOHN D. CASSON, of Suffield, Conn., about the possibilities of a Club in Dalton, ROTARIAN ADAMS had 23 interested men lined up. Four weeks later, when an organization meeting was held, the number had increased to 29. Officers were elected and the group became a provisional Rotary Club the following week.

**Honors.** HENRY T. LOW, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, a Past Rotary District Governor, was recently named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. . . . Civic-minded citizens in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., recently staged a "Ninth Bond Rally" to honor ROTARIAN PAUL S. BOND for his many community activities when he was transferred from the city. . . . JOHN S. DUNCAN, of Sydney, Australia, a Past Rotary District Governor, has been appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary for Australia to Chile. . . . A medal for distinguished service has been bestowed upon MAXIMILIAN MOSS, a member of the Rotary Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., as that community's outstanding citizen for 1945. The Men's League of the Borough made the award. . . . When the Congressional Selective Service Medals were recently distributed, four of those awarded in Pickaway County, Ohio, went to members of the Rotary Club of Circleville: DURWARD D. DOWDEN, GEORGE H. ARMSTRONG, EARL SMITH, and DR. JOHN L. SPINDLER. . . . DR. ALONZO W. FORTUNE, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Lexington, Ky., was recently awarded the Lexington Optimist Club cup as the community's outstanding citizen of the year. . . . Two members of the Rotary Club of Salem, N. J., were recently honored at the annual

#### Book of String

An ingenious new reading technique for the blind has been invented by Dr. Enrique Rodriguez Diago, a member of the Rotary Club of Barranquilla, Colombia. Consisting of a cord on which raised dots and dashes—similar to those of the Morse code—are placed, the system is said to be easier to read than Braille. To decipher books or any other material, a blind person merely runs the string through his fingers. We are indebted to "News-Week" for news of the innovation.

## 30 'Perfect' Years Apiece

*Perfect attendance at Rotary has become more than 'just a habit' for these 5 men*

**M**ANY Rotarians find that when they cultivate their interest in Rotary with the tool of perfect attendance, the yield is more abundant.

Here are five Rotarians who, by this token, should have reaped tremendous "good" from Rotary. Each of them has attained a perfect-attendance mark of 30 years or more!

These top-bracket attenders are:

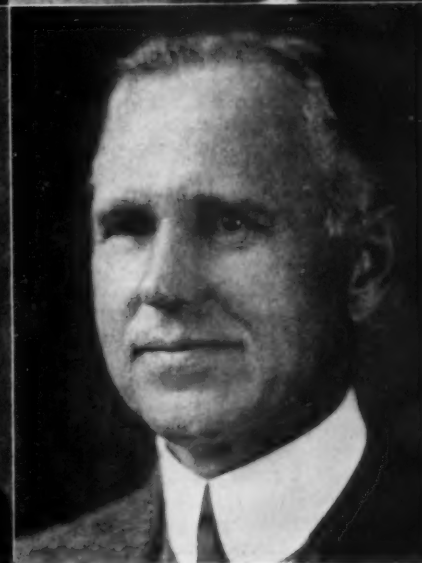
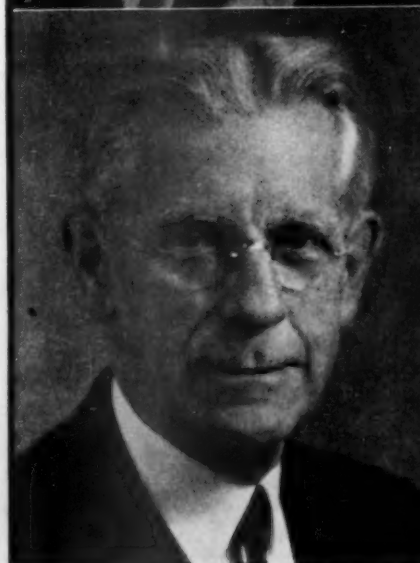
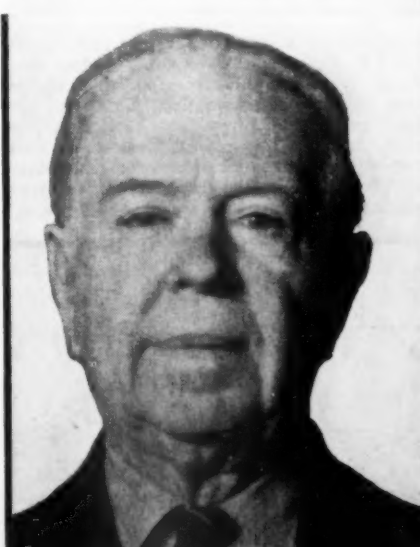
Ralph W. Coho (right), retail coal dealer, Lancaster, Pa., 30 years.

Edward Sceery (second row), florist, Paterson, N. J., 33 years.

J. S. North, stationery manufacturing, Brighton, England, 33 years.

Charles A. Fischer (bottom row), honorary (elevator manufacturing), Worcester, Mass., 30 years.

H. F. Yeargan, stationery and office supplies—retail, Dallas, Tex., 35 years.





GENERAL Julius Franklin Howell (center) and Mrs. Howell posed with officers of the Rotary Club of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., when the Club honored the centenarian (also see item).

Scouters' dinner of the local Boy Scout Council. The Silver Beaver award *cum laude* was presented to CHARLES MARVIN HAGAN, Immediate Past President, while a Boy Scout statuette was given to ESCOLE W. BURROUGHS in recognition of his distinguished service to Scouting. . . . CHAPLAIN JOHN K. BORNEMAN, a member of the Rotary Club of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is one of the five most decorated chaplains in the Chaplain Corps, holding the Purple Heart, Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star.

**'Students.'** Newspaper editors never like to see mistakes in their publications. One which appeared in a recent issue of the Mansfield (Ohio) *News-Journal* paid an unintentional compliment to the members of the Rotary Club of Shelby, Ohio, in the opinion of ROTARIAN SPENCER S. KERR, who writes, "While I am of the opinion we all like to be termed students, seldom are we listed as such in print." The paper, in reporting a Rotary Club meeting, bore this heading: "TALKS TO STUDENTS."

**Committees.** The Central Offices of the Secretariat of Rotary International, in Chicago, Ill., were busy during mid-March, when several international Committee meetings were held:

**Magazine.** Meeting on March 9, the Magazine Committee considered budget matters for the next Rotary year. Attending were LYMAN L. HILL, of Evansville, Ind., Chairman; STANLEY R. CLAGUE, of Chicago, Ill.; FRED K. JONES, of Spokane, Wash.; and C. REEVE VANNEMAN, of Albany, N. Y. Unable to be present were CARLOS HOERNING, of Santiago, Chile, and T. J. REES, of Swansea, Wales.

**Transportation.** The 1948 North American Transportation Committee held a preliminary meeting March 11, agreeing to assemble again in May. Members present were C. REEVE VANNEMAN, Chairman, of Albany, N. Y., and C. EDGAR DREHER, of Atlantic City, N. J. T. A. WARREN and PHILIP LOVEJOY, ex-officio, were present. WINTHROP R. HOWARD, of New York, N. Y., was unable to attend.

**Finance.** Meeting March 14 to 16, the Finance Committee considered the budget for Rotary International for 1946-47.



CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald B. McLaren (above) and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Woodley (below) upon their recent 50th wedding anniversaries. Both men are members of the Rotary Club of Marion, Illinois, holding the capital investments and casualty insurance classifications, respectively. Both couples were married by the same minister—who, by the way, is still living.



SEVEN out of eight of these new members of the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Ont., Canada, are Rotarians' sons recently returned from overseas. Five were inducted at one meeting.

It will be presented to the Board of Directors in May. Finances for the current year were also reviewed. Members present included PERCY HODGSON, of Pawtucket, R. I., Chairman; HARRY C. BULKELEY, of Abingdon, Ill.; NORMAN G. FOSTER, of Ottawa, Ont., Canada; and J. EDD McLAUGHLIN, of Falls, Tex. TOM J. DAVIS, of Butte, Mont., was unable to attend.

**Centenarian.** A new title—"Bristol's leading dollar-a-year man"—was recently given GENERAL JULIUS FRANKLIN HOWELL, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., when his Club paid tribute to him on the occasion of his 100th birthday (see cut). ROTARIAN HOWELL, a former commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, is said to be the oldest active insurance man in the United States. A former college president, he maintains a lively interest in current, political, economic, and scientific events. He is still a capable public speaker—in fact, three years ago he was invited to address a joint session of Congress in Washington, D. C. He was given the "dollar-a-year" title when he received a gift of a \$100 war bond.

**Idea.** DR. W. T. LYON, a member of the Rotary Club of Naples, N. Y., was recently decorated by his Club for an hour. First recipient of his Club's new plan of recognizing meritorious service, he was granted the honor of wearing around his neck during the course of one meeting a Rotary medalion hung on a black silk ribbon. The honor was in recognition of his having gone to a nearby town daily for the past three years to attend the sick when the community was without a physician.

**Authors.** SAMUEL D. BOGAN, a member of the Rotary Club of New Haven, Conn., and a former Shreveport, La., Rotarian, has authored a book, *Let the Coyotes Howl* (Putnam, \$2.50). It records the events of a Summer at a Boy Scout ranch in New Mexico. . . . *Humor and Humanity* (Southern Publishing Company, Hickory, N. C.) has come from the pen of ROTARIAN GEORGE FRANKS IVEY, of Hickory, N. C.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Photo: Little



WASHINGTON, PA., Swine Clubbers know the fine points of purebred pork production. Here they inspect a litter of eight-week-old piglets.

## It's Fun, Raising Porkers by the Ton



FUTURE FARMER Phillip Cooper admires his Poland China brood sow.

EVERYONE knows the vital rôle food played in winning the war, and the importance it holds in maintaining the peace. What I didn't know, though, was how seriously youngsters have taken the problem. That was *before* I'd visited a certain Swine Club sponsored by Rotarians and Future Farmers of America in Washington, Pennsylvania.

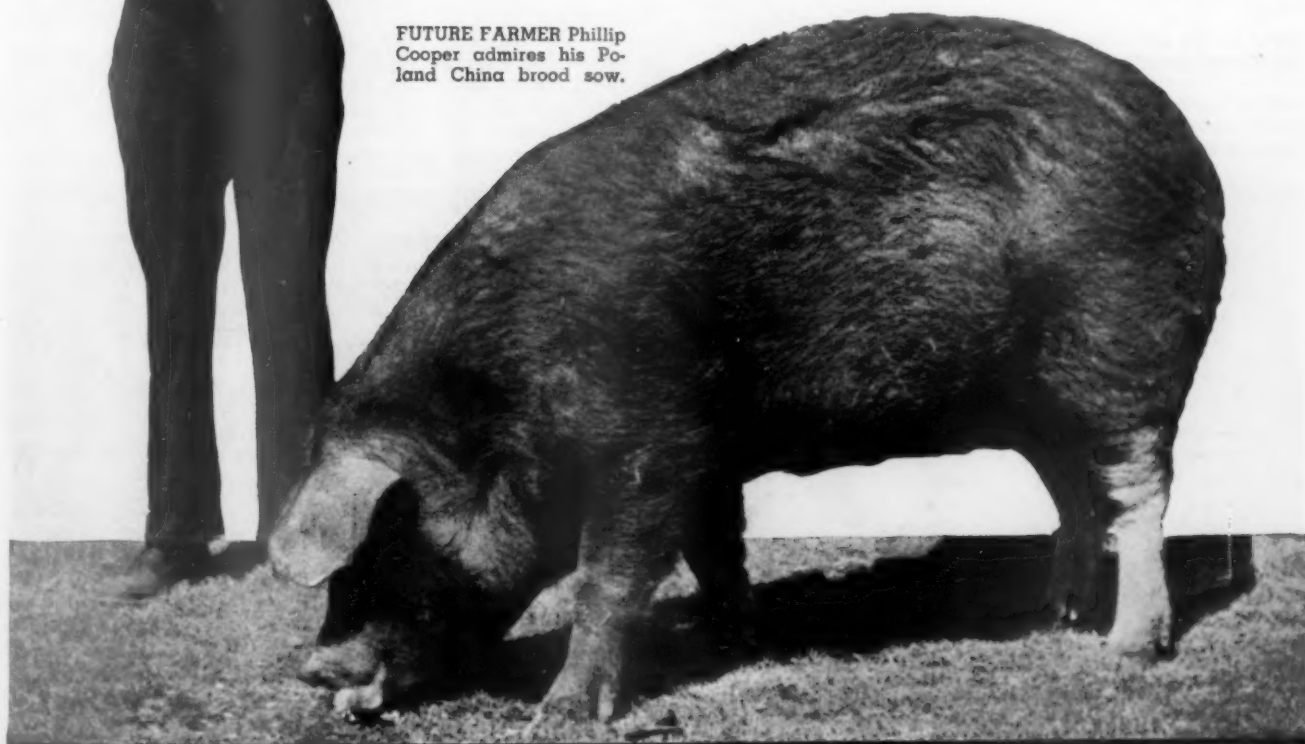
The Washington Rotary Club has been backing the project since early in 1943, with this twofold object in mind: to keep youths on the farm, and to increase the production of more and better pork. That Spring the Club provided \$250 for the local Future Farmers of America chapter to obtain foundation stock for starting herds of purebred swine. A gilt

gives each member his start; and he pays the debt by turning over two animals from the first litter—for future members.

It was thrilling—no less—to hear one of the stalwarts tell about his project. His first litter numbered seven, and after deducting all expenses he realized a net profit of almost \$75—which he figured was about 88 cents an hour for his time.

These youngsters know the importance of the three P's of pork production—pasture, protein, and purity (cleanliness). They taught me, too, that it takes a *lot* more than a hog lot to produce a lot of hogs.

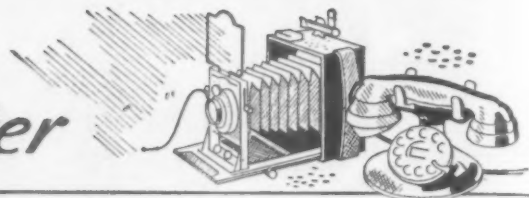
—Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN





Rotary Clubs  
5,721  
Rotarians  
261,750

# Rotary Reporter



## Swiss Extend a Helping Hand

The friendly spirit between Switzerland and France has been given another boost! Announcement has been made that Swiss Rotary Clubs are disposed to adopt French Clubs as "godsons," and to receive undernourished children of Rotarians (and also of non-Rotarians) to help them regain their health.

## Goals? Berwick Breaks 'em!

The Rotary Club of BERWICK, PA., has been sponsoring Boy Scouts for more than 20 years—and in an "all-out" spirit. When they started out to raise \$500 for a living-memorial cabin at the Scout camp recently, the response was so great that contributions from the 60-odd members aggregated \$1,714.

## To Your Health, Muchachos!

Rotarians in Ibero-America take active interest in the physical welfare of children. Here is evidence: LOS TEQUES, VENEZUELA, Rotarians have agreed to pay for all milk needed by their community's poor children throughout the year. . . . In BARRETOS, BRAZIL, Rotarians recently spent 8,000 cruzeiros (approximately \$400) for gifts for orphans. They also gave prizes which were distributed in a children's health contest, and provided gifts for young patients at the local hospital. . . . In MAZATENANGO, GUATEMALA, the Rotary Club has agreed to pay the cost of eye operations performed on the indigent.

## India Keeps Up the Good Work

Rotary is still "wheeling" ahead in India, as witness recent reports: The Rotary Club of NILGIRIS has opened a crèche for poor and sickly toddlers in COONOR, which will be

given to that municipality after a year. . . . A milk center was recently opened in MYSORE to aid poor youngsters. . . . The Rotary Club of MADURA recently distributed clothing to 100 leper beggars, and is planning to organize a regular scheme for beggar segregation and relief.

## Deltans Can Can. Can You Can?

There probably aren't many problems connected with Summer canning which members of the Rotary Club of DELTA, OHIO, can't answer. It's this way: The Club carried on a canning project for relief last Summer—and 75 percent of the canning was done by the members themselves.

## Fellowship Forum Is Dayton Dynamo

An increasingly popular part of Rotary in DAYTON, OHIO, is the Club's Fellowship Forum, inaugurated several months ago as a sort of "steering committee" for the regular weekly meetings. While it is primarily for Club officers and Committeemen, other members are privileged to attend, and they frequently do. One recent session saw a turnout of nearly 60. The sessions, which have become an unusually good medium for the promotion of fellowship and understanding bring forth reports of progress of the various Club projects, such as aid to cerebral palsied children, the Rotary Boys Choir, etc.

## Colombo Gives 'em a Chance

Rotarians in COLOMBO, CEYLON, are applauding the efforts of one of their fellows in taking the lead in obtaining employment and an opportunity for former delinquents to make good. But they are doing more

than that: they are coöperating in straightening out the lives of former prisoners and training-school inmates, and men and youths who have been placed on probation.

## Osceola Makes Song Record

What was said? How did the songs sound? Rotarians of OSCEOLA, IOWA, have the answer. At a recent meeting a recording apparatus was brought into action, and a record made of statements by each member and of the group singing. The pleasure came when the utterances were played back.

## Have a 'Play Pile' As Well

Believing that there should be a "Play Pile" as well as a "Work Pile" in Rotary, the CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA, Rotary Club proceeded to build one. With table tennis and bridge the "structural timbers," a schedule covering five months was drawn up and members and their wives "mixed" for one table sport on one Monday evening, and for the other two weeks later. They feel that the accomplishment is important to Rotary, in that both members and ladies have been brought together on a level which makes for real fellowship.

## Rotary Widens Paths to School

Educational opportunities are being enhanced by Rotary Clubs around the world. For instance, the Rotary Club of CALISTOGA, CALIF., has adopted a school in Europe, and is helping rehabilitate it by supplying each pupil with needed food, clothing, and equipment. . . . Six needy students in RECIFE, BRAZIL, will continue their engineering studies, thanks to the help of six Rotarians. . . . Members of the Ro-

Photos: Western Ways



F-U-N is what the recent "Go Western" party staged by the Rotary Club of Tucson, Ariz., spelled. It preceded an annual rodeo, La Fiesta de los Vaqueros. A big favorite was the locally popular

"stoop dance," in which the participants had to slip under the barrier without touching the crossbar. . . . As the stick inches toward the floor, the squeeze gets tougher, and the hilarity more acute.

### They Carried On

From Frederick Woodhams, of Sevenoaks, England, Representative of Rotary District 12, comes an excellent example of the supreme and quiet courage displayed by the British people during the hectic war days.

"On one occasion," he writes, "I was booked to speak at an East Kent coast town. On arriving at the spot where the Rotary Club usually meets, I found a heap of smoldering rubble. A friendly policeman told me that they had had a visit that morning, and also informed me that the Club would meet at another place, and that the President was expecting me.

"I made my way to the new address, and there to my great joy were all the fellows safely assembled. I had just begun to speak when Wailing Minnie (the siren) bellowed out its moaning warning. The defense guns began to bark. The sound of an approaching flying bomb could be heard in the distance, and for a moment amid the din I must have hesitated, when a friendly voice spoke out, 'Carry on, sir. It may not happen.'"

tary Club of PLYMOUTH, MICH., are contributing to a new Student Loan Fund.

. . . A Rotary bookshelf has been put at the disposal of students at the Collegiate in ST. MARYS, ONT., CANADA. . . . A bleak future loomed for a co-ed at Baker University, in BALDWIN, KANS., when it was necessary to amputate one of her legs injured in an automobile accident. Hearing of her plight, the local Rotary Club raised enough money to pay her tuition for her remaining three years of college.

**Santa Claus** True, it has been some time since last Christmas, but patients at the Naval Hospital in PORTSMOUTH, VA., are probably still talking about it. There was, for one thing, the party which the local Rotary Club



MEET "Rotary Sam Reynolds," the parrot which was recently presented to Seaman Harold Reynolds, an infantile-paralysis victim, by the Rotary Club of Portsmouth, Va. (see item). The companionship of the bird has been a helpful factor in the youth's fight for life.

"threw" for them—a dance with a "name" band, and presents for everyone. Patients who had been bedfast for a long spell were asked ahead of time just what they would like for Christmas. One young seaman, an "iron lung" suffering from infantile paralysis, said he'd like to have a parrot to help him while away his idle hours. That's exactly what he got (see cut).

### Yessir, It Beat the 'Dutch'

There are a number of "Pennsylvania Dutch" in the PERKASIE, PA., region, so when the members of the local Rotary Club honored them by holding a "Ground Hog" meeting early in February, the entire meeting was conducted in Pennsylvania Dutch, even to the menu, songs, program (see cut), and printing on the napkins. Members reported that the plan was a "knockout," and never was a meeting more enjoyed.

### Vichy Resumes Child 'Cures'

Rotarians in VICHY, FRANCE, are planning immediate resumption of the Club's free "cure" for indigent children, a project interrupted by the war. The children, accompanied by their parents, are lodged in Vichy for 15 days and are provided with auto excursions, outdoor lunches, movies, and

DIE AIRSHIT  
YAIRLICH FERKOMMLUNG  
BAKESSEE ROTARY FERREIN



"Och! ne gehans besser nie"

BAKESSEE PENNSYTAWNI  
7 HARNUNG FAS  
UNION WATTSHAUS

"I THINK we'd better go," the first ground hog asserts to his pal, decorating the program for the first "Pennsylvania Dutch" meeting held recently by the Rotary Club of Perkassie, Pa. (see item).

Photos: Rotarian A. Bruner



AS A RESULT of the recreating program which the Rotary Club of Guadalupe, Calif., is now sponsoring for that community, the Club members are getting a bit of "recreation" themselves—

reconstructing and rehabilitating the community picnic grounds. Besides general landscaping, they are adding numerous improvements, including barbecue pits, and they are irrigating the park.

other entertainment. Meals are taken with members of the Club. As many as 160 children have been handled in a season in the past.

**Annual Dance Provides Chance** Rotary Clubs that are looking around for a way to raise funds to support their crippled-children clinics might well glance toward ASHEBORO, N. C. The Club there recently staged its second annual dance for the benefit of its clinic, and realized a net profit of more than \$2,260. Besides operations and braces the Club provides special shoes, medicine, and hospitalization at its clinic, which has been conducted since 1934. Hundreds of youngsters have been treated, and many are now becoming healthy citizens—instead of helpless cripples.

### 67 More Clubs Mark Their '25th'

Congratulations are due these 67 Rotary Clubs upon reaching their silver anniversaries during May: Cuero, Tex.; Hillsboro, Tex.; Norris-town, Pa.; West Chester, Pa.; Aliquippa, Pa.; Duquoin, Ill.; Pomona, Calif.; Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada; Temple, Tex.; Staten Island, N. Y.; Yorktown, Sask., Canada; Broken Bow, Nebr.; Cloquet, Minn.; Conway, Ark.; Anaheim, Calif.; McMinnville, Oreg.; Brockville, Ont., Canada; Thomasville, Ga.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Washington Court House, Ohio; Jacksonville, Tex.; St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.

Franklin, Pa.; Winsted, Conn.; Mead-

ville, Pa.; Crystal Falls, Mich.; Statesville, N. C.; Childress, Tex.; El Centro, Calif.; Corsicana, Tex.; Taylor, Tex.; Brunswick, Ga.; Live Oak, Fla.; Keokuk, Iowa; Bryan, Tex.; Monongahela, Pa.; Keyser, W. Va.; Brainerd, Minn.; Port Chester, N. Y.; Aberdeen, Miss.; Carlisle, Pa.; Wahpeton, No. Dak.; Eufaula, Ala.; Ely, Minn.; Delta, Colo.; Beeville, Tex.; Plainview, Tex.; Valley City, No. Dak.; Bonham, Tex.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Porterville, Calif.; Wellsville, N. Y.

Everett, Mass.; Nashua, N. H.; Elberton, Ga.; Latrobe, Pa.; Ironwood, Mich.; Mandan, No. Dak.; Corry, Pa.; Moorhead, Minn.; Charlotte, Mich.; Herington, Kans.; Gladstone, Mich.; Lock Haven, Pa.; Sydney, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; and Auckland, New Zealand.

A substantial scholarship fund grew out of the simply observed silver anniversary of the Rotary Club of NEW BRITAIN, CONN., recently. Instead of staging an elaborate party, the Club saved the cost of frills, and all money above expenses went into the scholarship fund. Tribute was paid to the five charter members who are still active in the Club.

### Rotary Helps to Build 'em!

Whenever a community sets out to send up a public building, Rotary Club cooperation goes a long way in assuring its success. The Rotary Club of QUITO, ECUADOR, for example, contributed half of the 100,000 sucres (\$7,800) needed to build a children's

clinic. It was inaugurated during the recent Children's Week. . . . The Rotary Club of GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, has obtained contributions of 40,000 sucres (\$2,800) to construct an antituberculosis dispensary. . . . A fund of \$5,000 was recently raised in its community by the Rotary Club of CHULA VISTA, CALIF., to erect a new chamber of commerce building. . . . The Rotary Club of RIDGETOWN, ONT., CANADA, has thrown its full support into a campaign to raise funds for a memorial hall. . . . Fifteen LANCO, CHILE, Rotarians were responsible for the construction of a hospital for indigent workers. It cost 300,000 pesos (approximately \$10,000). . . . The 300,000 pesos which paid for the new "infantile home" in ORSONO, CHILE, was Rotary-donated.

### Denmark Helps Holland

The newly chartered Rotary Club of SOLLEROD, DENMARK, lost no time in getting down to work. While still in the cradle, so to speak, it launched an international project under which it brought 72 youngsters—principally children of Rotarians or their employees—from Utrecht, The Netherlands, to Denmark in order to nourish them back to health, Utrecht Rotarians cooperating. The children were met by Rotarians at the Danish frontier, and when they arrived in Fredericia, Denmark, the local Rotary Club had a reception and meal for them. Now guests in Danish homes, the youngsters are becoming sound of body again and are rapidly gaining weight.

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### 97 Clubs Added to Rotary Roster

Greetings and congratulations are extended to 64 new Rotary Clubs and to 33 Clubs which have recently been readmitted to Rotary International. New Clubs, with sponsor Clubs in parentheses, are:

Swan River (Dauphin), Man., Canada; Yuma (Wray), Colo.; Sneek (Leeuwarden), The Netherlands; Kuopio (St. Michel), Finland; Thisted (Nykobing), Denmark; Sollerod (Lyngby), Denmark; Suttons Bay (Traverse City), Mich.; Tishomingo (Sulphur), Okla.; Kokkola Gamlakarleby (Vasa), Finland; Hasle (Ronne), Denmark; Quitman (Mineola), Tex.

Villa Angela (Presidente Roque Saenz Peña), Argentina; Oak Ridge (Knoxville), Tenn.; Guyra (Armidale), Australia; Gilbertsville (Oneonta), N. Y.; Ware, England; Theresa (Alexandria Bay), N. Y.; La Cisterna (San Bernardo), Chile; Cunco (Pitrufquén), Chile; San Cayetano (Tres Arroyos and Necochea), Argentina; Port Clinton (Sandusky), Ohio; Amraoti, India; Fair Oaks (Roseville), Calif.; Roxana (Wood River), Ill.

Ebeltoft (Grenoa), Denmark; Heinola (Helsingfors), Finland; Ringsted (Koge and Roskilde), Denmark; Moss (Fredrikstad), Norway; Amal (Trollhättan), Sweden; Great Harwood and Rishton, England; Higginsville (Lexington), Mo.; Montevallo (Birmingham), Ala.; South Sydney (Sydney), Australia; Fall-



ROTARIANS of Longview, Wash., are shown packing some of the 500 cases of food.

## A Case Where Cans Can Help

LONGVIEW, Wash., is one of the "canningest" cities in the United States. In two custom canneries so many families packed so much home-grown produce during the war that long files of tin cans still line most local basements. So—when the cry for food for starving nations recently went up, the Rotary Club of Longview launched a drive to tap that surplus.

In a little more than a month some 13,000 cans of foodstuffs were gathered and shipped off in 500 cases. A house-to-house campaign had netted 8,000 cans; customers had filled barrels in grocery stores; and nine barrels of cans had been collected as admission to a special movie. Contributions included various vegetables, along with fruit, fish, soup, and canned milk.



brook (Vista), Calif.; Salmon Arm (Kamloops), B. C., Canada; Santiago Humberstone (Iquique), Chile.

Socorro (Bucaramanga), Colombia; Fieldale (Martinsville), Va.; Webster (Williamson), N. Y.; West University Place (Houston), Tex.; González Chaves (Tres Arroyos), Argentina; Hornchurch, England; Pelham (Camilla), Ga.; New Mills, England; Wenersborg, Sweden; Thomaston (Bristol), Conn.; Coral Gables (Miami), Fla.; Carahue (Nueva Imperial), Chile; Chone (Bahía de Caraquez), Ecuador; Ciudad Mante (Tampico), Mexico.

Grove (Miami), Okla.; Mompós (Magangué), Colombia; Grand Canyon (Williams), Ariz.; Setubal, Portugal; Tornio, Finland; Tenby, Wales; Harwich and Dovercourt, England; Durango (Torreón), Mexico; Holland (Steele), Mo.; Clay City (Flora), Ill.; Todos Santos (Cochabamba), Bolivia; Teziutlán (Jalapa), Mexico; Corozal (Cartagena), Colombia; and Paradise (Chico), Calif.

#### Readmitted Clubs

Du Centre, Belgium; Gand, Belgium; Amiens, France; Portiers, France; Bourges, France; Nevers, France; Skien, Norway; Breda, The Netherlands; Haarlem, The Netherlands; Veenendam, The Netherlands; Arnhem, The Netherlands; Anvers, Belgium; Quimper, France; Mandal, Norway; Stavanger, Norway; Enschede, The Netherlands; Leeuwarden, The Netherlands; Saint-Malo—Dinard, France; Bayonne-Biarritz, France.

Dax, France; Mulhouse, France; Niort, France; Baguio, The Philippines; The Hague, The Netherlands; Singapore, Straits Settlements; Drammen, Norway; Luxembourg, Luxembourg; Louvain, Belgium; Ostend, Belgium; Tournay, Belgium; Lille, France; Rennes, France; and Nantes, France.

**Quick to Answer the 'Fire Call'** When an early-morning blaze destroyed a war veteran's home and contents and injured his wife and child, the Rotary Club of PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., almost automatically donated to the stricken family the full sum which had been budgeted for Christmas baskets.

**See 'em There in the Air!** Few Rotary Clubs have the opportunity of studying air power which the Rotary Club of RIVERSIDE, CALIF., has—and perhaps that's too

bad. Going recently to near-by March Field, 110 members and guests of that Club were treated to a jet-propelled air show (see cut) and saw demonstrations of radar, altitude training, instrument flying in Link trainers—topped off with luncheon at the Officers' Club.

#### Sheds Suit to Aid the Needy

Members of the Rotary Club of JOHNSON CITY, N. Y., knew that a recent meeting would be devoted to stirring up enthusiasm for the Club's participation in the national clothing drive for people in war-torn countries. However, they little expected the dramatic presentation they witnessed. The speaker, Roy W. Whipple, of BINGHAMTON, N. Y., an honorary member of the JOHNSON CITY Club, told one member that "I should take the shirt right off your back, and I believe I will." Thanks to a bit of prearranging, he grabbed the Rotarian's tie and his shirt came off—without removing his coat or vest. Eight members were then pointed out as wearing the best-looking neckties; two willingly let theirs be clipped, while the others held their breath. As a climax, a number was drawn (by prearrangement) to see who should donate one more suit. Rotarian Whipple's name was called, and off came his suit (see cut).

#### Their Pride Is Pardonable!

Rotarians of MEMPHIS, TEX., can proudly boast of the accomplishments of their Club-sponsored 4-H Club. When the 4-H youngsters entered State competition, they won six out of eight prizes. The club won the national prize on safety, three

members were awarded trips to the national meeting in CHICAGO, ILL. One member served as toastmaster at meetings held in MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, and DALLAS, FORT WORTH, and SAN ANGELO, TEX.

#### Another Border Is Narrowed

The Rotary Clubs of Sweden (District 78) recently helped narrow an international border when they



IT WOULD be a gross understatement to say that the Rotary Club of Johnson City, N. Y., "went dramatic" when it recently collected used clothing (also see item).

Photo: Rotarian C. M. Trent



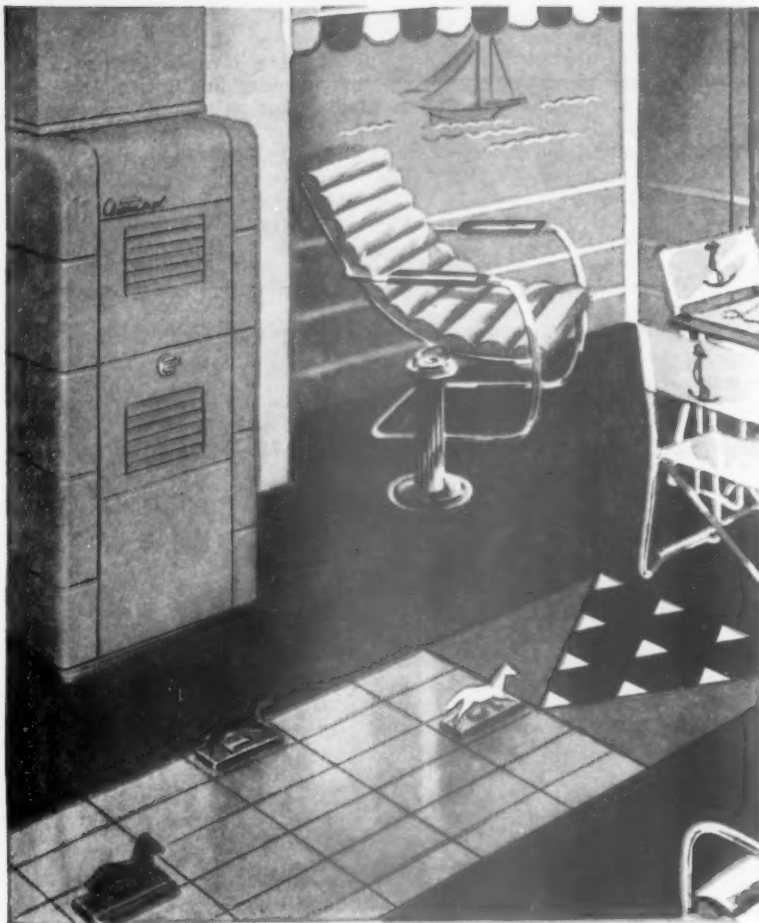
EVER TRY bowling—or skeet—to get Rotarians together for an intercity meeting? It works! That's the verdict of Rotarians in

Tracy, Calif., shown here with their guests. Their skeet tourney brought members from six neighboring Rotary Clubs as participants.

Photo: USAAP



THESE Riverside, Calif., Rotarians are watching "skyscrapers at work"—a demonstration of three jet-propelled P-80 fighters (see item).



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placed a scholarship fund of 750 kronor (approximately \$200) at the disposal of the Rotary Clubs of Finland. The scholarship will be given to a person who has passed his technical examinations and who is continuing his technical studies.

#### Norwich Starts Rose Garden

For a long time NORWICH, CONN., has been known as "The Rose of New England." Feeling, however, that in recent years citizens have placed too little stress upon the theme, the local Rotary Club recently took up the job of bringing back the bloom to the rose as a Community Service project. A permanent rose garden is being established as a part of the city park system; and on a designated day in April all citizens were asked to cooperate by planting rosebushes.

#### Now They Know Dad Better

The whole family—down to baby brother—has a better understanding of Rotary and what Dad does when he attends his weekly meeting in DU QUOIN, ILL. That Club recently held a family night, when entertainment was provided for all. The award for best attendance went to one member despite the fact that one of his six youngsters slipped off to the movies instead.

#### Behind the High Notes—Rotary

Citizens of OSHKOSH, Wis., are currently singing the praises of the city's latest youth project, a Boy Scout *cappella* choir. Believed to be one of the few organizations of its kind in the United States, the musical group supplements regular troop activities. It is sponsored by the OSHKOSH Rotary Club.

#### Point Pleasant Points the Way

Here and there one finds a small Rotary Club with a record of accomplishments "far over its head." The 13-member Club in POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., is one such group. Its record includes erection of a bandstand for the local high school; participation in scrap, Red Cross, and USO drives; sponsorship of various youth activities; activity prizes for high-school students; subscriptions to *THE ROTARIAN* for the local library; and presentation of a play to provide funds for a community playground and additional school-band uniforms.

#### Wellsboro Builds a Blood Bank

Noting many industrial and automotive accidents which required blood transfusions at the local veterans' hospital, Rotarians in WELLSBORO, PA., decided to do something about it. The solution was easy: equip the local hospital with a blood bank. Permission was obtained, contributions were solicited, and a band concert was arranged with the local high-school music department. Sale of program space netted enough to pay for the installation of equipment, and there was enough left over partially to pay for new uniforms for more than 60 members of the band. As soon as equipment can be installed, the Rotarians plan to solicit blood donors so that there will always be enough on hand to care for emergencies within 30 miles of WELLSBORO.

## 'Know-How' at Holtville

[Continued from page 18]

electricians drew a complete faculty blank in this field, they started their own electrical education by studying the operations of an electric generator which one of their number, Edwin Dennis, had in his home. Then they accumulated wire and testing devices from shops in Montgomery and, learning from Edwin and each other, in a few months had sufficient mastery of the subject to be doing all the maintenance work of the school.

And there was difficulty from outside the school, too, chiefly from critics who looked skeptically at the rash of community activities and made meaningful remarks about the importance of the three R's. Their objections usually subsided, irrationally enough, with their first sale of eggs to the school hatchery or with the rental of a food locker.

When Holtville High students undertook the revitalization of a large part of Elmore County, one of the most critical needs was for farm machinery. Farmers wanted to cooperate with the Government's plea for an increased supply of valuable peanut oils, but no one could afford \$650 for a peanut picker. With profits from the hatchery, the school bought a picker and rented it out. Nearly every farmer then planted from four to 20 acres of the new crop, not only helping Uncle Sam, but helping himself to a profit of \$70 an acre.

With the profits from the peanut picker, the boys bought other machines to rent. Soon they were doing a booming business—and so were the farmers. Men unable to afford mowing machines gladly paid \$2 an acre for a machine and a student operator to cut oats, and immediately sowed more grain than before. Holtville farmers used to grow only enough hay for their own use because they had no way to bale it for sale. When Chrietzberg bought a power press and schoolboys Ernie Richardson and John Sears Waldrop offered to bale for \$3 a ton, farmers increased their acreage. After storing all they needed for winter feed, many sold over \$300 worth—"and that ain't hay!" said Ernie. Soon Holtville's farmers were plowing their land with student-manned tractors, threshing and binding their wheat with a student-run combine, and grinding their feed in a student-operated grist mill.

With two of the first tractors in that part of the country, Doug Brown and Melvin Curlee terraced 5,000 acres of land to save it from erosion and helped the county terrace many thousands more. Gripping this soil are the roots of 65,000 trees donated by the Alabama Power Company and planted by students.

Thanks to Holtville High boys and the school's power sprayer, Elmore County, six years ago a one-crop country, now has orchards that would delight the eye of Johnny Appleseed. Convinced by the agriculture agent that peaches could be more profitable than cotton, agricultural students helped farmers set out more than 50,000 peach trees, which the boys keep sprayed and treated for borers. Last year Farmer Ernest Wilson banked \$1,000 in peach money, and Sam McGlancy cleared \$3,500 from an 11-acre orchard.

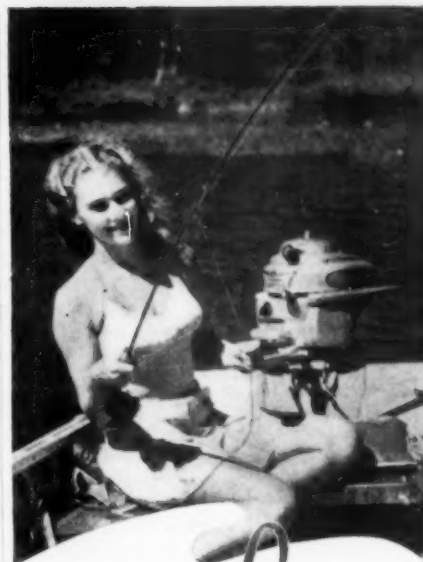
Modern methods and machines make farm life a more pleasing prospect. As freckle-faced, football-playing John Sears said, "If I have a tractor, I'll farm, but I'll be darned if I'll follow a mule down a cotton row all my life." Fewer Elmore County boys are leaving home than formerly.

But the Holtville High boys aren't all headed for farming. School woodwork and machine shops are turning out small businessmen as well. With the help of Instructor D. E. Blackwell and less than \$5 spent for two fan belts and a saw, students recently set up an assembly line turning out clothespins from discarded lumber. This homemade unit in one corner of the shop was the joke of the other students until a group of them, in a Montgomery department store one Saturday, saw women pushing into a line to buy Holtville-made clothespins at 10 cents a bag. The venture has already cleared more than \$500, and the unit is 400 gross behind in filling orders from stores as far away as Birmingham.

**P**ROJECTS big and little roll from the same lathes and drills. Besides making wooden beds, metal scooters, swings, jungle gyms, and fence posts, the boys turn out a fertilizer distributor that takes a swath as broad as a highway, laying lime slag and phosphorus four times as fast as a farmer can do it by hand. By a ten-second adjustment these machines are converted into speedy sowers of grain. Farmers are buying them at \$100 each.

Under the trade name "New System," which might well be the title of their whole school course, Sherwood McCord, Bill Myrick, and other practical-minded young chemists have made and sold cold cream, tooth powder, hand lotion, nail-polish remover, liquid soap, even a corn cure.

Neatly manicured and cleanly shampooed, Mary Jane Jackson, Lorene Gray, and a dozen other girls seriously interested in beauty culture, work hard to improve their own and others' appearance. In a spotless parlor, well equipped with a professional chair,



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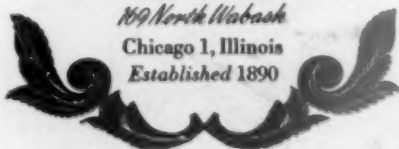
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drier, and a hot oil steamer bought secondhand for \$190, they beautify the complexion, hair, and nails of some 50 customers. Students pay 15 cents for a shampoo, outsiders 25. Each week the parlor averages about \$10 in fees, which buys new equipment. A permanent-wave machine is next on the list.

Not so successful were the eight boys who wanted to learn barbering. Obtaining a professional chair and a porcelain basin from a defunct shop in near-by Wetumpka, they started work on grammar-school kids at 10 cents a head. But they made discouragingly little progress without a trained instructor. Finally, by giving dances and selling candy, they raised \$65, with which they sent their most promising craftsman, Hubert Kingsley, for a six-week course in a barber college in Florida. Hubert returned, but was offered too good a job in a Montgomery shop to turn down. He repaid the loan, but the barber shop failed.

Keeping tab on all organizations handling money are pretty Betty Waites and her corps of efficient young bankers—girls and boys taking the commercial course—who, in their cubbyhole bank, keep accounts, accept deposits, make loans, figure interest, and collect payments. Averaging \$300 a day in cash transactions, the bankers work in pairs and are personally responsible for exactly balancing their books before turning them over to the next force. Six hundred twenty-five dollars are out on loan at present. A recent transaction was a loan of \$18 to the Science Club to buy a stereopticon. The club gave a dance and paid off the note, including 6 percent interest, in three months. The largest loan to an individual was \$75 to a lad who had forgot to bring the money he wanted to contribute to a war-bond drive being held that day. Next day he repaid the money, with interest—one cent.

To a community starved for recrea-



THE Gold Spot Club has 160 members. Business kept the others from the photo.

## Shine? These Phoenix Boys Do!

THERE is now a place in the sun for the shoeshine boys of Phoenix, Arizona. They intend to keep it.

In the "old days," they roamed the streets, fought over customers, blocked doorways, spilled polish on the sidewalks, and tangled constantly with the police and merchants. So—they were barred from the business district. That threatened economic ruin.

Then one day two business lead-

ers—one of them Rotarian George Miller, Boy Scout executive—called the boys together, addressed them as "junior businessmen," helped them organize the Gold Spot Shoeshine Club, and saw them write a strict code of ethics.

Today Phoenix gives them the run of the town—and camping trips and banquets besides. For here are some boys who, given a chance, can shine—in more ways than one.

tion. Holtville High students have brought a variety of entertainment. Every Saturday night in the school auditorium from 200 to 500 persons enjoy a full-length movie, together with short subjects and newsreel, for 10 cents. On Wednesday evenings shirt-sleeved farmers and their wives throng the school bowling alley or play ping-pong, ring tennis, or volleyball. Also they are avid borrowers of books, magazines, and home games, such as badminton, checkers, and parchesi, of which the school keeps a plentiful supply.

In order to shelter all its activities, Holtville High has had to expand. Using its own money when county funds were not forthcoming, the school bought deserted shacks and woodsheds, and students built their own cabins, until today they attend class in some 25 different frame buildings spread over a 54-acre campus.

**T**HE Holtville High system has bred self-reliance. Now when a boy begins the new school year, he tells his teacher what he wants to learn—American history, biology, business arithmetic, and veterinary work—and is assigned courses accordingly. Daily class schedules are flexible. If a student wants to go with his veterinary group to de-horn a farmer's cattle, he hands in his day's assignments to his teachers and takes off. By keeping up in his academic classes, he earns freedom to work on his treasured project.

The myriad activities of Holtville High students stimulate rather than interfere with their scholastic performances. The number who leave school before graduating has decreased from 45 to 25 percent since the present flexible school system was inaugurated eight years ago. One graduate in four goes to college—the usual percentage from Alabama schools. For some years the State supervisor has kept a comparative record of Alabama high-school graduates in various colleges. Holtville High boys and girls were first one year, and always rank in the top quarter. Not one of them has ever flunked a single college subject, even for a semester.

Today there's a new spirit in Holtville. Farmers like to ride past the terraced land, the fields of wheat and oats as well as cotton, the peach orchards, and the barnyards alive with fat hogs, pure-bred cattle, and fine chickens. Their wives take pride in clean painted homes set in green landscaped lawns and furnished with radios, magazines, and modern plumbing. Families are healthier because they eat better and more varied meals, and they are happier because they spend their leisure more intelligently. At the same time, the boys and girls are solidly sold on Holtville. They know it's a prosperous, upstanding community because they've made it that way themselves.

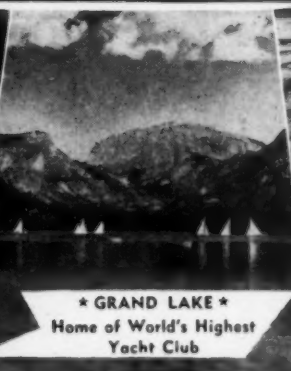
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## Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

blame for not properly guiding their  
offspring in caring for their money.  
This is all the more reason for schools  
to adopt some methods of teaching  
finance.

I teach mathematics and in so doing  
attempt to instill ideas of thrift and  
proper expending of money. However,  
if this teaching is not carried on into  
the high-school work in a specialized  
course, my efforts are practically in  
vain. Nevertheless, there is always the  
chance that some pupils may be started  
on the right path.

Some schools have a banking system  
whereby pupils may deposit and with-  
draw money. Our school doesn't use  
this plan, but I think it would be well  
worth the time involved in keeping rec-  
ords. A small amount of interest might  
be paid as an incentive to get pupils to  
save. . . .

### Shelton Is Wrong

Says GEORGE D. TAYLOR, *Rotarian*  
*Dairy Farmer*  
Stamford, New York

In the March debate-of-the-month [*Tie  
Wages to Profits?*] Willard Shelton says  
the unions "believe they are doing the  
American farmer a favor by asking  
higher wages, because the farmer can  
go broke due to urban unemployment." He  
cites James Patton as being in agree-  
ment.

Right now the farmer's plight is  
surely no worse than usual even though  
there is widespread urban unemploy-  
ment, deliberately planned and exe-  
cuted by labor leaders. Conversely,  
however, it is true that if all the farm-  
ers adopted the tactics now prevalent  
among labor unions, the union members  
would be not alone broke—they would  
be dead! From starvation!!

To assert, or even to infer, that farm-  
ers can gain anything or that they think  
they can gain anything from labor  
strikes is to say that they are either  
fools or wastrels. But their record, par-  
ticularly of late, presents no other such  
evidence.

### How about Work Incentive?

Asks WILLIAM C. BOND, *Rotarian*  
*Past Service*  
New Castle, Indiana

Regarding Willard Shelton's argu-  
ments in support of his viewpoint of  
paying according to ability to pay [*Tie  
Wages to Profits?*, debate-of-the-month,  
*THE ROTARIAN* for March], may I ask: If  
you and I were building homes and you  
were well off and could pay cash and  
I had to mortgage my home in order to  
build, should you pay higher wages be-  
cause of your ability to pay than I  
should pay? If so, how would the less  
prosperous ever own their homes?

The only way to pay for work done  
is according to the amount the worker  
produces. I once had three finishers  
doing similar work at the same time.  
I paid on the basis of the amount they  
finished, but each received different pay

each week because each produced a dif-  
ferent amount of finished work. Was  
not this fair? Why should not the man  
producing the most finished goods re-  
ceive the most pay? Otherwise what  
inducement is there for the good work-  
man to try to finish more than the poor  
workman?

### On Understanding Russia

By ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA  
*Ceramic Engineer*  
*Past President, Rotary International*  
São Paulo, Brazil

I read with great interest the article  
*Let's Understand Russia*, by Grove  
Patterson [*THE ROTARIAN* for February].

I would understand Russia if some-  
one would explain to me several of the  
points which I present below.

If the war was fought to end dicta-  
torship and tyranny, to give people hu-  
man rights, freedom of thought and  
speech as well as of political and reli-  
gious creeds; if the United Nations still  
are putting pressure against certain  
countries where dictatorship holds the  
Government, what about the paragraph  
in Mr. Patterson's article which says:  
"Politically, Russia today is a dictator-  
ship, as is inevitable in a country which  
permits but one political party?"

There is only one political party "be-  
cause of" and not "as in." That ends  
the story. We cannot have two differ-  
ent weights in the balance of justice.

What kind of democracy (!) is it  
where a minority of 5½ million in 192  
million is the only one allowed (?) to  
govern?

I hope to live to the time when  
"Americans may be driving in their  
own cars . . . from the old home town  
on to Moscow." Then I would perhaps  
understand Russia.

Mind you, I do not for a second dis-  
like the Russian people. I love and ad-  
mire them in many ways. What I dis-  
like is the governmental regime in pow-  
er, a system which differs very little  
from those we have just knocked out.

Paul Harris put it very well when he  
said in *THE ROTARIAN* for January [*Fear  
and Hate Must Go!*] that "Russia has



"OF COURSE I got tired sitting  
here night after night, but it's  
the only thing I know how to do."



a right to its ideology as the democratic nations have a right to theirs." Mr. Patterson put it this way: "The time has come to accept the fact that Russia is *apparently pleased* with her way of doing things and that it is entirely *her business* to have the kind of systems she likes."

The italicized words by me are to call the attention that "apparently" is absolutely the word, but we must not forget that 5½ million is the Communist party and the rest are 186½ million. This is less than 3 percent!

If there exists such an earthly paradise, why not open it to a free visit by the rest of the suffering humanity? No. Instead of that, what is it we see? We see several Communist agitators, spread in many countries of Ibero-America, stirring up the ignorant part of the masses.

Who gives them money? Where do they get it? Why force *their* ideology? If it is so marvellous, people will adopt it by themselves without any need of spending money in propaganda, newspapers, parties, etc.

It is quite different to talk about the invulnerability of the democratic institutions of the citizens in the U.S.A. There everyone knows how to read and write. They live in different surroundings of comfort and civilization.

I would understand Russia if she kept her ideas for herself and did not want to force them into other countries, where, well or bad, the people have the freedoms which are lacking in Russia and are consecrated by democracy. We Rotarians, in a great Convention in Havana in 1940, approved a fine statement which was later confirmed by a larger Convention in 1942 in Toronto. When all of which is stated in the two declarations exists in Russia, then I am sure I shall be able to understand Russia and explain it to others.

#### Footnoting War Memorials

From A. B. MARTIN, Rotarian  
Manager, Kewanee Boiler Corp.  
Chicago, Illinois

John Howatt, business manager of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, has written an editorial for the Board's publication, *Scotty-Grays*, which provides a pertinent footnote for THE ROTARIAN's debate-of-the-month for February on living memorials [*What Kind of War Memorial?*]. It seems to me to express a basic thought which might well be passed on to readers of THE ROTARIAN. Here is an excerpt from it:

There are three memorials in Washington that are better known perhaps than any others in the United States because they have been visited by every tourist to the nation's capital. They are the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. While these may not come within the classification of living memorials when considered only in the physical sense, they do when considered as symbols of value in recharging and keeping alive the patriotic emotions of those who visit them. They glorify the ideals in the founding and maintenance of the nation rather than glorifying any individual.

Living memorials can be of any form that will provide opportunities for improvement in character, health, intellect, or pleasure for men, women, and children of today and tomorrow. Such a memorial may be a well-stocked reading room; a country area of forest and glen where the tired may recuperate; a community house where neighborhood gatherings may be held; a scholar-



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ship to help a worthy student through college; or any one of a dozen projects that offer a benefit to those who would take advantage of the opportunity.

The idea of living memorials is a good one.

### A Tree for Everyone

Says ALLEN L. OLIVER, Rotarian  
Lawyer

Cape Girardeau, Missouri

I read with no little interest the two sides of the debate *What Kind of War Memorial?* [THE ROTARIAN for February].



Oliver

A plan conceived and sponsored by the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce contains all the better and finer thoughts in each of those comments. The proposal is this: That a living perpetual individual Memorial Forest Park be established in Missouri. About 60,000 acres would be needed in which there would be a living tree for every individual who served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II: an evergreen for each of those who made the supreme sacrifice, and a deciduous tree for those who survived. Each tree would bear the name and serial number of a member of the services.

Under the proposed plan, some 2,000 to 5,000 disabled veterans of World War II would act as caretakers and guides; blueprints would be made so that visitors might easily locate specific trees. Driveways should be constructed throughout the park, flower beds would make it more beautiful, and artificial lakes should be made available for boating, fishing, and swimming.

Instead of disintegrating with time, the park would become more beautiful as the years go by. When a tree is destroyed, another would be planted in its place.

### Re: War Memorials

By G. C. THOMSON, Rotarian  
Magistrate

Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada

Here are two points I'd like to make in regard to war memorials, the subject of the debate-of-the-month in February:

First, where you have a "useful" memorial, it is *sometimes* possible to make it both a utility and a tribute. Sometimes! All too often the memorial feature gets no worthy emphasis, sinks from second place into fourth, and in a few years is swamped by the utility.

Second, if your memorial is a real "community" one, intended not for children only, but for all the community, it becomes a *present to oneself*. How is that going to teach the lesson of unselfishness, not to say sacrifice?

### Let's Remember by Planning

Urges WILL HAYES, Rotarian

Department of Education

University of California

Santa Barbara, California

Let me add one small voice to that of William Mather Lewis in his plea for "living memorials" [debate-of-the-month for February, *What Kind of War Me-*

*morial?*]. We have come out of this war more concerned with the social and economic needs of all men in a degree undreamed of two decades ago. World War II proved that these needs cannot be met by the erection of obelisks and arches, however lofty. For those who will someday lead America are needed adequate recreational, educational, and social facilities. In a word, let us remember by planning for the future rather than by reminiscing about the past.

### Footnoting the Tariff Question

By WALTER J. ROSE, Rotarian  
Economist and Author  
Melbourne, Australia

The December, 1945, debate-of-the-month on *That Tariff Question* raises a question that in Australia gives rise to more argument per head of population than almost any other. The two articles suggest that in the U.S.A. the position is similar. The problems discussed are among the most important and most difficult of those awaiting solution by the United Nations Organization. Even when basic questions such as those raised to implement the decisions will raise other problems little less difficult to solve. . . .

Mr. Thomas describes the United States methods of item-by-item consideration of the tariff by a governmental authority. This is practiced also in Australia, but here overseas interests have equal rights to Australian to request consideration of any item. Such interests also have full right of audience before the tariff tribunal. All hearings are held in public and evidence taken *in camera* is restricted to such as it would be unfair to ask business people to disclose to competitors.

Reports containing recommendations are rendered to the Australian Government and are published. Provisional action is taken by the Executive, but is subject to later review by the Legislature. The reports endeavor to establish a logical derivation of the recommendations from the evidence given in public. Duty reductions are not limited to 50 percent of the prevailing duties.

This procedure, so far, has operated mainly as between Great Britain and Australia, and in the decade 1929-39 about two-thirds of the Australian duties affecting that trade were reduced; several hundred items were added to the free list. In the same decade, Australian manufactures increased greatly both in diversity and in volume.

### 'Burden of the Bomb'

Relayed by ROY BOARDMAN SMITH  
District Mgr., Spencer Turbine Co.  
Secretary, Rotary Club  
Northampton, Massachusetts

Apropos the recent article *The Atomic Bomb and Peace*, by Sir William Beveridge [THE ROTARIAN for January], readers may be interested in this bit of verse which was written by Professor Clifford Bragdon, a member of the Rotary Club of Northampton:

*Perfected Man, magnificently calm,  
His mind's defenses intricately spliced,  
Supports the burden of the Atom Bomb  
As lightly as the word of Christ.*

## A Rotary Quiz

By Rey F. Heagy

Rotarian, Sapulpa, Okla.

**H**OW well informed are you in Rotary? After you take this test, you can tell more about your information of basic Rotary principles. Select the words in the parentheses which you think are the correct answers. Every time your answer is incorrect, you lose four points.

1. The Objects of Rotary are (three, four) in number.

2. The author of "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" was (Paul P. Harris, Arthur F. Sheldon).

3. The first Rotary Club outside the United States was organized in (Winnipeg, Havana).

4. The Rotary wheel has (24, 26) cogs.

5. The first Rotary Club in Europe was organized in (Madrid, Dublin).

6. There are (four, five) kinds of Rotary membership.

7. The first Rotary Club meeting was held in (Baltimore, Chicago).

8. The minimum age for senior active membership is (65, 60).

9. A Rotarian (is, is not) a member of Rotary International.

10. To retain his membership, a Rotarian must keep up, at least, a (50, 60) percent attendance.

11. All Rotarians (do, do not) always call each other by their first names.

12. A Rotarian (can, cannot) be taken into another Rotary Club merely by transfer.

13. (Boys Work, Youth Service) has to do with boys under 18 years of age.

14. The governing body of a Rotary Club is the (Club Service Committee, the Board of Directors).

15. The international organization of Rotary was formed in (1910, 1912).

16. The term of office of the President of Rotary International is (one year, two years).

17. A District Conference (is, is not) a legislative body.

18. Ladies (may, may not) attend an international Convention.

19. The number of spokes in the Rotary wheel is (six, eight).

20. It (is, is not) good policy to use the Rotary emblem in a commercial manner.

21. The Central Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International is located in (Chicago, Cleveland).

22. Rotary International (does, does not) have more than one office.

23. The Founder of Rotary is a (physician, lawyer).

24. There are (four, six) ways of losing active membership in a Rotary Club.

25. Rotarians (should, should not) hold membership in other similar clubs.

The answers to the above quiz will be found on page 67.

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## Serve and Be Served

By Father John L. Lambe

Rotarian, Las Vegas, Nev.

SINCE Rotary is a movement dedicated to and built on the ideal of service, so at the base of all our actions as Rotarians, of every Club activity we carry on, of everything that goes into the makeup of our organization, we must look for this ideal. It is easy enough to find it in the activities of our Committees, since their direct purpose is service to our fellowman.

But even though in some phase of our Club life the ideal of service may not be so apparent, it is nonetheless present. Take, for example, the matter of Rotary classification. How does the ideal of service enter into classification? My answer will depend upon how well I am able to answer the more personal questions "Why has Rotary chosen me to represent my particular profession in its ranks, and what service does Rotary give to me by choosing me, and what service am I able to pass on to others as a result of my being so chosen?"

I was chosen, not as an individual, but as a representative of a certain profession. I was chosen not merely as a representative, but (in the eyes of my fellow Rotarians) as an outstanding representative. Since my profession is my lifework, right here Rotary has rendered a valuable service to me and a valuable service to my profession by classifying me as a representative. It has dignified my profession by accepting it as an honorable one. It has set the seal of its approval on its aims and objects by marking it as an occupation worthy of a man's highest endeavors.

It has rendered me a valuable service by classifying me as an outstanding member of that profession. It has given me a new dignity, a new outlook on life. I can no longer look on myself as an individual with no particular obligation to anyone but myself. I am a chosen representative of a class—I have a standard to maintain as a leader of that class.

From now on my profession is likely to be judged by me, its representative, and I am in honor bound not to let my profession down. As its outstanding representative, I am obliged to live it before others in the best light. I must show my fellow Rotarians that my profession has high ideals and is worthy of a place in Rotary. They expect, and have a right to expect, this of me. This



Lambe

attitude of mind will certainly reflect itself in my life and prove an immense service to me in my continued efforts to improve myself in the work of my profession. Since example is the greatest teacher, my constant striving after a high ideal will eventually reflect itself in the improvement of my profession at large, the greatest service I could give it.

As a member of my class mixing with and having dealings with other members of other classes, all actuated by the same high ideals as myself, we are all giving each other a mutual service of the very highest kind. Mutual service leads to mutual improvement. So my classification as a member of a certain profession has a great influence in keeping other classes aiming at higher ideals, and is giving to my fellow members of Rotary and professional life in general a service it could have in no other way. Better relationships on this account exist between the various professions. These relationships are reflected on the outside, since our Club represents a cross section of the community, so my classification as a representative of a certain profession in Rotary may be indirectly responsible for the fine harmony that can and should exist between the members of my community, the finest Community Service I can hope to render. My classification seen in this light means a great deal. I am fulfilling in the highest way the ideal of Rotary "Service above Self" by striving to present my own particular profession in its most favorable light.—  
From a Rotary Club address.



"DO YOU think that he will be permitted to go through on the G. I. Bill of Rights?"



## pinion

Pithy Bits Gleaned  
from Talks, Letters and  
Rotary Publications

### A Job for Rotary

W. F. MILLER, *Comptroller*  
*Washington Water Power Company*  
*President, Rotary Club*  
*Spokane, Washington*

I am satisfied . . . that our Government, through its laws, executive orders, and various agencies, will pretty well take care of the immediate needs of the returning veteran. That millions of boys will return to their place in society quietly and naturally is to be expected. But I am equally convinced that other millions will be returning with their minds confused with hundreds of questions. . . . How well and how happily they adjust themselves to civilian life will depend on our willingness and ability to give them right answers to these questions. And let's not forget, one of these questions most asked will be, "Where can I find a job?" Yes, there is work to be done, and I think Rotary can help do it.—*From a Rotary Assembly address.*

### Design for Fellowship

CHRISTINA PARKINSON  
*Colombo, Ceylon*

#### DESIGN FOR FELLOWSHIP

*True fellowship is born of inspiration,  
With fineness of perception to discern  
The human need of real appreciation,  
And treat that wistful yearning with concern.*

*Administering sympathy and kindness,  
It seeks not gratitude as its reward,  
Forgiving prejudice which, in its blindness,  
Such methods with suspicions may regard.*

*True fellowship is always understanding,  
With tact to soothe the troubled mind of man,  
It proffers ready help without demanding  
The whys and wherefores of some altered plan.*

*By precept and example it can render  
True service unto those the fates betray,  
Frustration it unmasks as a pretender  
Which tries to harry Fortune on its way.*

*True fellowship is based upon good humor,  
Its story springs not from a cynic's pen.  
It knows all sides of life and heeds not rumor,  
Adapts its moods to suit its fellowmen,  
It keeps abreast with customs though they vary,  
Encourages endeavor with applause,  
It lends a brighter visage to the wary,  
And shares its knowledge for the common cause.*

—*From Colombo Rotary Club Contact.*

### Toward an Era of Lasting Peace

With war's end came an exchange of letters between the Rotary Club of Gary, Indiana, and the Rotary Club of London, England. It acknowledged the contributions and sacrifices of Rotarians during World War II. Here is an excerpt from the letter sent to London Rotarians:

Particularly do we want to express to the members of the Rotary Club of London, England, our appreciation for the many kindnesses shown to Rotarians and their sons from the United States, and particularly to those from Gary, Indiana. Your thoughtfulness in the considerations shown them, when you were fighting for your very lives, will not be forgotten. Rotarians from England have contributed, more than you realize, to further cementing the mutual relation-

ship and comradeship not only of the men in the armed forces of our two nations, but of all our peoples.

In expressing our deep and sincere thanks, we also extend the hope that the natural bonds of culture and fellowship which exist between the people of our two nations will continue and be further abetted by the inculcation of the spirit and force of Rotary. We feel that this will be a potent factor in the realization of our highest ambition for an era of lasting peace and goodwill among the nations of the world.

Then came an answer from the Rotary Club of London. Here is a paragraph from it:

The service is mutual. Our boys who passed through your country glow with pride when they recount to us their experiences at your hands. And thus the time we all hope for is brought a little nearer when "man to man the world over shall brithers be, an' a' that."

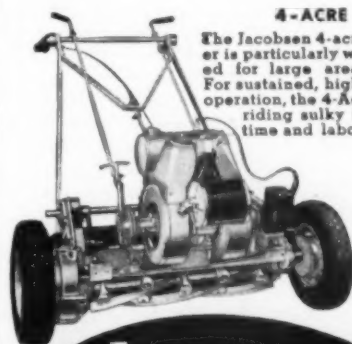
### 'An Executive Has Nothing to Do'

GORDON L. KEITH, *Rotarian*  
*Manager, Paint-Drier Company*  
*Leaside, Ontario, Canada*

In a recent issue of our Club's Newsletter appeared the following article entitled *Executives*. We thought it very

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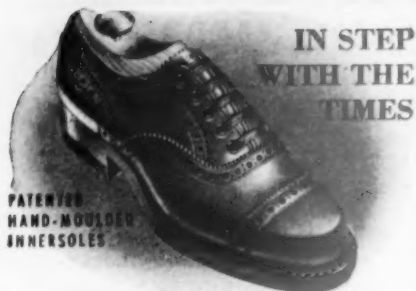


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good. Perhaps other Rotarians will too.

As everybody knows . . . an executive has practically nothing to do . . . That is done . . . except . . . To decide what is to be done . . . to tell somebody to do it . . . to listen to reasons why it should not be done . . . why it should be done by somebody else . . . or why it should be done in a different way . . . to prepare arguments in rebuttal that shall be convincing and conclusive.

To follow up to see if the thing has been done . . . to discover that it has not been done . . . to inquire why it has not been done . . . to listen to excuses from the person who should have done it . . . and did not do it . . . to follow up a second time to see if the thing has been done . . . to discover.

That it has been done, but incorrectly . . . to point out how it should have been done . . . to conclude that as long as it has been done . . . it may as well be left as it is . . . to wonder if it is not time to get rid of a person who cannot do a thing properly . . . to reflect that the person in fault has a wife and seven children . . . and that certainly.

No other executive in the world would put up with him for another moment . . . and that . . . in all probability . . . any successor would be just as bad . . . and probably worse . . . to consider how much simpler and better the thing would have been done if he had done it himself . . . In the first place . . . to reflect sadly that if he had done it himself . . . he would have been able to do it right . . .

In 20 minutes . . . but that as things turned out . . . he himself spent two days trying to find out why it was that it had taken somebody else three weeks to do it wrong . . . and then realized that such an idea would strike at the very foundation of the belief of all employees that . . .

An executive has nothing to do.

### A Challenge to Rotary

CHARLES H. STONE, *Rotarian*  
Chemical Manufacturer  
Charlotte, North Carolina

Five years ago there were 46 active Rotary Clubs in Japan; today there are none. It seems that the mental attitude of these people will have to be reversed, or at least revised, after 2,600 years of unified thinking. The seeds of Rotary are found in these 46 inactive Clubs, in the 70,000 Buddhist shrines, and in the 2,000 Christian churches in the country. Here is a promising challenge to Rotary which she can and will accept.—  
From a Rotary Club address.

### Re: Classification and Rotary

E. J. LANDOR  
Honorary Rotarian  
Canton, Ohio

Among the many reasons why classification is an essential feature of Rotary life, the one that stands out above all others is its relation to the Fourth Object of Rotary. There is no single thing more conducive to the promotion of this Object than the fact that, through classification, men of all lines of professional and business life are associated together. In its promotion so many elements of the community life, and so many several communities, come to a concentration of effort for the success of this Object. It necessarily is a slow process, yet all the time this is going on Rotary membership is increasing and spreading over the whole world. The contacts of individual members from widely separated sections will be having a notable influence toward this end; the yeast will be leavening the dough so that when the time arrives that this force is in full unity of action, it will be irresistible. While striving for the accomplishment of the Fourth Object of Rotary, we learn that as an essential to it we must all be strictly loyal to the first three Objects and we also must

more fully realize that Rotary is a means of inculcating among men the need so to live that the world is the better for their having been born into it.

### Notes on Progress in U. S. A.

From an Ahmedabad, India, newspaper's report of a speech by J. M. KUMARAPPA before the Rotary Club.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa addressed the [Ahmedabad Rotary Club] meeting. During the course of a most interesting and illuminating speech he said that India has much to learn from the remarkable progress in research made in the U.S.A. The application of scientific methods in the solution of social problems and in the promotion of economic welfare had contributed not only to making America the wealthiest but the most democratic country in the world. The standard of living through mechanization had been improved to such an extent that the servant class as a class has practically disappeared. The difference between the professional class and the working class was not so much in the difference in salaries they received as in the nature of the work they did. The tendency to adopt scientific methods has led to a change in the character of the American people. The extremely rich and the extremely poor classes were becoming smaller while the fairly well-to-do middle class which formed the backbone of the American democracy was ever increasing.

Social research was carried on in the U.S.A. for getting reliable data for social legislation, for supporting requests for

## Odd Shots

Have you a photo outstanding for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send yours to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember—it must be different!



MEAT-SHORTAGE solution might well be one conclusion of motorists viewing this sign along an Ohio highway. Carl L. Crooks, a Rotarian of Van Wert, Ohio, recorded it.



funds from social agencies, evaluating effectiveness of welfare programs, and introducing new techniques and procedures. Among the organizations which undertook social research were governmental agencies, professional bodies, voluntary social-service institutions, universities, and schools of social works. Some of them administer welfare programs and undertake research to find out the effectiveness of their work and results achieved and also to find out new methods and techniques to be introduced. Others undertake research and statistical work purely for providing scientific and systematic data for social and economic planning.

#### **Wisdom Stems from Experience**

N. S. HOLLAND, *Rotarian*  
President, Lee Junior College  
Goose Creek, Texas

Boards of education, with school administrators in submission, very much prefer recruits for their ranks under 40 years of age. The curriculum we have developed, in some essentials, practically demands this anomalous position. In the schoolroom, around a school, and throughout the community itself, the educative process needs people who have lived after such a manner that they have acquired wisdom. With scholarship there should be wisdom. Wisdom comes from profiting from experience. Accumulated years, whether 40, 50, or 60 in number, should qualify rather than disqualify in the guidance of youth. The marks that accruing years invariably leave should mean qualifications established instead of disabilities acquired.

#### **'This Is My Rotary'**

A. CARMAN SMITH, *Rotarian*  
Advertising-Agency Executive  
Los Angeles, California

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And live his Rot-ry in his heart,  
And keep his shoulder to the wheel  
To make our Rotary slogan real—  
So we may say—both you and me—  
With pride—this is MY Rotary.*

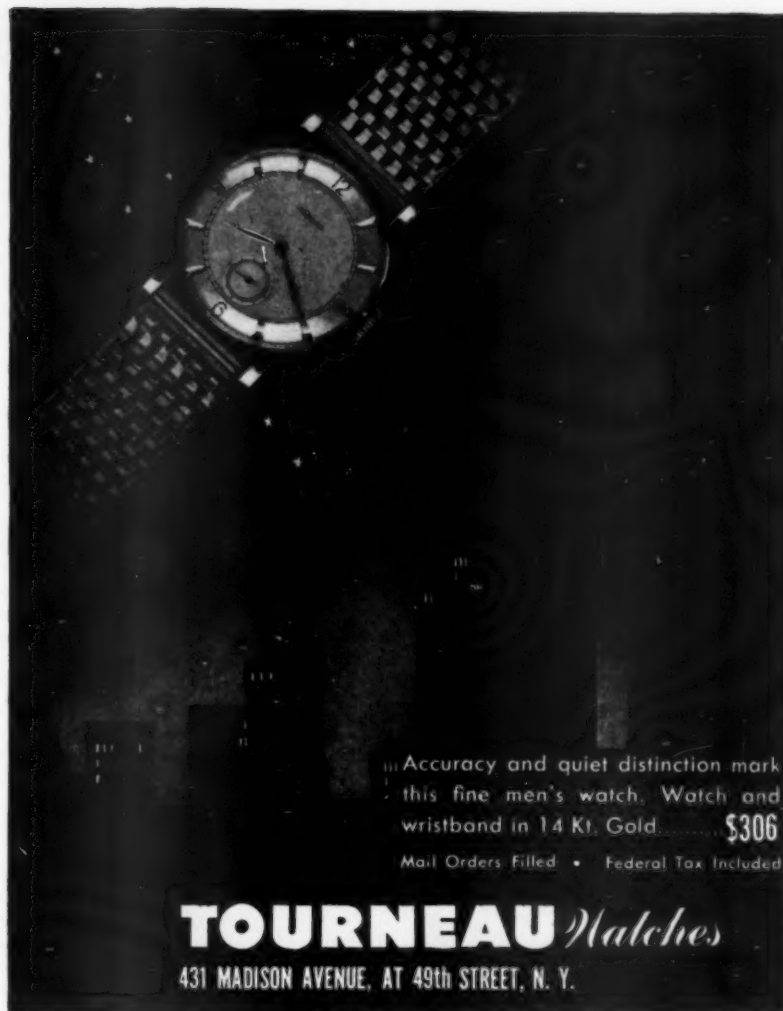
#### **Rotary and the Tree**

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, *Rotarian*  
Barrister  
Greymouth, New Zealand

Rotary may be likened to a tree. The first essential for a healthy tree is suitable soil. In Rotary the soil may be said to be represented by the quality of the members. Just as unsuitable soil produces a poor weak tree, so in Rotary unsuitable members result in a weak and inactive Club.

The root of the tree finds its parallel in Rotary in friendship and fellowship. Just as the roots depend for strength and virility on the soil in which it is planted, so in Rotary the spirit of friendship and goodwill depends upon the quality of the members comprising the Club.

The bole and branches of the tree are symbolized in the Rotary movement by the ideal of service. Suitable soil and healthy virile roots produce sturdy bole



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and branches. In Rotary the quality of members and the spirit of friendship and goodwill give birth to the desire to serve.

Suitable soil, healthy roots, and sturdy bole and branches produce the real splendor of the tree—its colorful and refreshing foliage. In Rotary that foliage may be said to be represented by achievement resulting from suitable membership, good fellowship, and the desire to serve.—*From a Rotary Forum address.*

#### Apply Ideals to Living

H. O. BERNBROCK, Rotarian  
President, Jefferson Building Co.  
Waterloo, Iowa

Let us not be lost in the maze of oratorical splendor or mercurial enthusiasms of those who rally to their country's need only when the band plays and there is an assembled multitude. Let us decide in our own hearts, quietly, when our thinking is clearest and best, just what our ideals are and how we, as individuals, can make them a part of our everyday living. The time for formulas and theories is over. The time for practicalities is here. In its 41 years of growth and leadership, Rotary has never failed to take its place in shaping the affairs of our nation. It will not fail now. This is my faith in Rotary!

#### Fellowship Is Fundamental

W. WESLEY SMITH, Rotarian  
Printer and Publisher  
Dunkirk, New York

Even in piping times of peace, to say nothing of war and reconversion, the businessman has his daily worries and exasperations. It is well, then, that once in each week he can put on his coat and hat and fare himself off to enjoy the company of kindred souls as anxious as he for a moment of pleasurable respite. To not a few Rotarians that hour and better is the only social event in the workaday week. He ribs and is ribbed, chances are, for the man who "cannot take it" has no place in Rotary. And he sings, or thinks he does, for who is the man who can remain dumb when all his fellows are trying manfully to raise the roof off that building? He learns to know by heart *Grandfather's Clock*, *Home on the Range*, and similar barber-shop grand opera.

In brief, were we perfectly honest with ourselves, every last one of us would admit that it is this good fellowship that makes of us enthusiastic Rotarians. There is nothing to be ashamed

of in that admission, for that fellowship in itself is ample justification for membership in a service club. We are the better for it—better in health and morale, more tolerant, kindly, charitable, and understanding.

I have said "more tolerant," for I have in mind the things that a Rotarian soon learns to forget. He forgets to think whether his companion on the left is a Catholic, Jew, or Protestant, or his fellow on the right Anglo-Saxon, German, Italian, Pole, Swede, or Greek in racial descent. All he knows and cares about is that they are good fellows well worth knowing, inspired by pretty much the same ideals as is he and, like him, are trying to play the game of life fairly and squarely and to be useful in the community, the nation, and the world.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

#### He, Too, Serves

H. S. CHUCK, Rotarian  
Refined-Oil Distributor  
Kunming, China

Have any of you had the experience at the end of a rickshaw ride, without previous bargaining on the price, of giving the rickshaw puller a certain sum of money and had him voluntarily return some change without your asking? Well, I have had that experience and more than once. In my opinion, that rickshaw puller has high ethical standards in his business of rickshaw pulling. He recognizes the dignity of his occupation. He feels that to accept the whole sum of money you give him for the ride would be charging you an exorbitant price for his work. Ostensibly, he is trying to be fair to you. But subconsciously he is rendering service to his community.

#### Who Wants Peace Anyway?

GEORGE B. RUBY, Rotarian  
Optometrist  
Ottawa, Illinois

We are consciously stating that "I abhor war," while we subconsciously are as warlike as the Caesars. One day a week we slightly study the ways of peace. Six days a week we energetically but subconsciously teach war to our children. We think in terms of war and try to find its conclusion, while we blindly and without thought or comment go on using the fruits of peace and make no national effort to elect men dedicated to the development of conditions from which a more healthy, happy, prosperous, and fruitful life may develop.

#### As a Matter of Fact

How queer, my dear,  
Your statement has an inconsistent ring  
You say that you went shopping.  
But you didn't buy a thing.



That's quite all right.  
A gallant try is father to the wish.  
For instance, you went fishing.  
But you didn't catch a fish!

—EUNICE MORCOMBE LAMBERT

# An American Looks at Britain

By Major Edmund C. Armes, A.A.F.

EDITORS' NOTE: The following is an extract from an address made before a British Rotary Club by an American Army officer who "has always held and shall eternally hold 'a corner of his heart that is forever England.'"

**W**E ARE HAVING fun adapting ourselves to some of your customs. Naturally, having been born and bred into the left-hand-drive plan, it is a bit incomprehensible to us that anyone should drive on the highways in a fashion contrary to our methods, but when we are told that your driving on the left-hand side of the road is a survival of the old tradition of the rider of the horse who rode on that side of the road the better to protect himself from his enemies, thus being able to draw his sword more readily, we are quite agreeable to learning how to drive in that fashion just as long as the sword we draw is against our common enemy!

Now, as to your time-honored custom of afternoon tea. Many of us are enthusiastic supporters of this great idea. It not only creates a happy pause for relaxation from the duties of the day, by providing a cheery "pick-up" in your spirits, but it likewise encourages the art of conversation and the spirit of camaraderie.

We are also having a lot of fun with your money system of pounds, shillings, and pence. At times we are a bit sluggish in making payment of our accounts or in counting our change, but you have been very patient with us. If more Americans could be told that your money system permits of greater elasticity in the smaller purchases, its true merit would, I think, be better emphasized.

We are both English-speaking peoples, but it is quite amazing to discover how many words and phrases are used by each of us which require a bit of interpretation on both sides. Following are a few samples:

When you say "la-bor'-a-tory" instead of "lab'-or-a-tory," as we would say, you undoubtedly do so in order to make it clearly distinguished from "lav'-a-tory, or a place for one to wash his hands. You see, the British seem to have a reason for everything!

When we have the necessity to repave a road, we usually prepare a sign with the lengthy "Road under Construction" stretching nearly across the highway. You use a more simplified term in your "Road Up." We don't know how high up it goes, but it's a simpler term.

When we speak of "domestic trouble," we mean generally a married cou-

ple is having personal difficulties and is about to get a divorce. When you use this term, you refer to the servant problem.

The "bottom of the road" means the end of the road, not the foot of the hill. The top of the hill in your language can be still the *bottom of the road*. So when we are told to go to the bottom of the road, we look around at once for the downhill slope. But we are wrong again.

You pronounce the word "schedule" as though it were spelled "sheddyle." We are a bit stumped as to why you don't say "shule" for "school."

"Belvoir" is pronounced by you as "beever"—which is just one of our mutual incomprehensibles.

"Digs" is your name for "lodgings," which we think is very apt.

Your "scones" are our "biscuits."

Your "biscuits" are our "crackers."

Your "trolley" is in our language an electric tram or a tea wagon.

A "decent stick" does not mean what we would think it to be—that is, a first-class walking cane—but, in your country, "a very nice chap."

"Going on the skite" is the term we use for going on a "bender." "Poshing up" is what we would call "splurging," or "putting on the dog."

When your household telephone rings, you will say, "The phone went." We wonder where you mean: out the window, or out of order.

"Bovril"—In many places one rides or walks can be seen this sign or advertisement of your famous meat extract. One new American officer, upon first viewing this sign, asked what it was. Another American replied, "Oh, that is just some guy running for mayor."

When we pick up your telephone in order to get a number, your operator, when obtaining the number, will call back to you and say, "You are through now." I used to say, "I am not through at all; I have only just started."

So, you see, a number of our phrases permit of different interpretation as to just what we mean. Consequently, we can well afford to be patient with each other.

## Answers to Rotary Quiz on Page 61

1. Four. 2. Arthur F. Sheldon. 3. Winnipeg. 4. Twenty-four. 5. Dublin. 6. Four. 7. Chicago. 8. Sixty-five. 9. Is not. 10. Sixty. 11. Do not. 12. Can not. 13. Boys Work. 14. The Board of Directors. 15. 1912. 16. One year. 17. Is not. 18. May. 19. Six. 20. Is not. 21. Chicago. 22. Does. 23. Lawyer. 24. Six. 25. Should not.

CURIOUS PIPES—From an old woodcut, 1860—Bettman Archives



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## Hitching Post

*HOBBIES frequently follow one "up from knee pants," and develop with increasing vigor with the passing years. That is what the hobby presented this month did.*

**T**HE ENGLISH novelist George Eliot once said: "Tis God gives skill, but not without men's hands: He could not make Antonio Stradivari's violins without Antonio."

Few persons can appreciate this quotation more than Dr. CHARLES A. HAFF, a member of the Rotary Club of Northampton, Pennsylvania.

The reason? Antonio Stradivari is an old friend of Dr. HAFF—in a way. The doctor owns two of Stradivari's choice creations.

The story begins with the violin lessons Dr. HAFF took as a boy. Serious about his music study, he worked hard at his violin until he entered medical school. Then, and for 20 years after, during which time he established himself as a surgeon and founded a hospital bearing his name, he had little time for the muse.

Eventually the heavy pressure of professional duties persuaded him that he needed an emotional outlet—which was easily provided by his natural love for good music. He began taking lessons on the viola with various teachers. At the same time he began to acquire a collection of stringed instruments. He continually traded them and obtained better ones, until his present collection is said to be one of the most famous in the world.

Included are two of Stradivari's masterpieces, the "Lafont Strad" made in 1699, and the "Russian Strad" created the next year. The Lafont was named after Charles Philippe Lafont, a Frenchman, who was solo violinist to the Emperor of Russia in 1808 and played for Louis XVIII in 1815. Playing the instrument in a competitive concert with his friend Paganini, Lafont was so gratified with his success that he used the violin the rest of his life, and had his name inscribed in it.

The "Russian Strad" was chosen by Leopold Auer of Russia for his famous pupil Margaret Berson, later a refugee who escaped to England via Siberia.

Both instruments, typical examples of the master's golden period, are peculiarly similar in appearance and tone quality.

Oldest of his collection—and probably the oldest four-stringed instrument in the world—is a viola created by Peregrino Michelis di Zanetto in 1540. A finely preserved specimen of the very earliest period of Italian violin making, it is unusually large and has a peculiar tambour, known as the "cathedral tone."

Another of his valuable pieces is a

violinello, the work of David Techler of Rome in 1711. It was used by Leonard Rose, solo cellist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, in all his orchestra and solo appearances for seven years.

Dr. HAFF's hobby doesn't end in ownership of these music makers—which are worth a king's ransom. Far from it. He has organized the Haff String Quartet, playing the Zanetto viola himself.

Each of his instruments was selected not only because it is famous in its own right, but because it blends tonally with the other instruments. Thus an almost perfect quartet of instruments has been assembled.

The Quartet is organized purely as a hobby, for ROTARIAN HAFF and his friends think of his famous instruments only as a means of expressing their love for good music to other people. Their programs, which include chamber music of the old masters, Mozart, Beethoven, and Haydn, as well as good modern compositions, are rendered before high-school groups, service clubs, women's clubs, and many other organizations in eastern Pennsylvania.

Dr. HAFF is interested in developing appreciation for good music among all groups, and especially young people. He has one particular protégé, a young man who as a youth appeared before the local Rotary Club as a violinist, playing a poor instrument. Recognizing the lad's talent, Dr. HAFF immediately presented him with a good instrument and provided a good teacher.

The youth developed rapidly, playing



ROTARIAN HAFF and his Zanetto viola, an exceptionally well-preserved instrument, which was made in Brescia, Italy, in 1540.

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masterfully at the graduation exercises of the local high school, using DR. HAFF's famous "Lafont Strad" on this occasion. He is now in college studying music, and ROTARIAN HAFF is still interested in him.

As a physician and surgeon, DR. HAFF understands the therapeutic value of music, for he is frequently found at his hospital, playing for the patients.

The first President of the Rotary Club of Northampton, DR. HAFF served the old 50th District as Governor in 1929-30. He has reached the age of three-score and ten years, but is still active in his profession, as well as in church, community, and fraternal circles. No doubt his hobby—which puts a bit of "Service above Self"—has helped him to carry on beyond the time when most men retire.

## What's Your Hobby?

Would you like to get in touch with other hobbyists with the same interests as your own? Then drop a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM and one of these months your name will be listed below. The only requirement is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; and the only request, that you acknowledge any correspondence you may receive as a result of the listing.

**Pen Pals:** Ann Cronan (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 16-20 in all countries), Ridgely, Tenn., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Dorothy Ellis (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls in all parts of the world), 598 Court Ave., Marengo, Iowa, U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Janet H. Pieritz (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls aged 12-14; interested in stamps, music, and science), 1602 S. 60th St., West Allis 14, Wis., U.S.A.

**Rocks and Minerals:** Georgine Stewart (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects rocks and minerals), 909 State St., Alma, Mich., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Christine Louise Gove (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 11-13; interested in Winter sports), 11 Ridgemere Way, Amesbury, Mass., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Lucille Hudscot (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals from the U.S.A. and other countries; interested in debating, photography, Spanish customs and language, and sports), 730 Second St., Catasauqua, Pa., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Catherine Hudscot (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in China, India, and Latin America; interested in sports, photography, and native art), 730 Second St., Catasauqua, Pa., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Betty Eastwood (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in every country; interested in stamp collecting, outdoor sports, especially swimming), P.O. Box 23, Murwillumbah, Australia.

**Pen Pals:** Shirley Seigfred (daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people aged 12-16 in all countries), 12 N. College St., Athens, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Nancy Anne Sprecher (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with other young people in U.S.A. and other countries), 100 E. Penn Ave., Robeson, Pa., U.S.A.

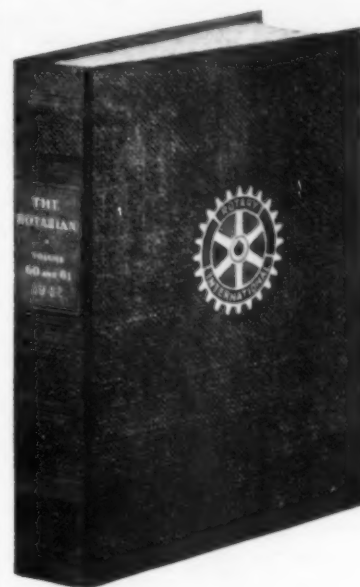
**Stamps:** **Pen Pals:** Susan Peet (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps and pictures of movie stars; interested in corresponding with girls aged 12-14 in the U.S.A.), 59 Sheridan St., Glens Falls, N. Y., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Sybilla Avery (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 14-17 in all countries, especially in England, Canada, Latin-American nations, Alaska, and France), 84 South St., Auburn, N. Y., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Virginia Lieberg (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals the same age or older in all countries; interested in music, stamps, and dancing), 1742 Ardendale Ave., San Gabriel, Calif., U.S.A.

**Taxation:** Bernard M. Allen (wishes to correspond with a British citizen with ideas like those of Josiah Wedgwood), Cheshire, Conn., U.S.A.

**Stamps:** Mrs. M. L. Haglund (wife of Rotarian—collects stamps; is interested in exchanging for stamps of other countries only), 902 Fir St., Brainerd, Minn., U.S.A.  
—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



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### My Favorite Story

*Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following story comes from Mrs. Charles Anderson, wife of a Rockford, Illinois, Rotarian.*

A stout gentleman, determined to lose weight during his stay on his farm, hustled to the store for a pair of overalls. He picked out a pair big enough for energetic exercise. Then a thought struck him. "Wait a minute," he said to the clerk. "Those fit me now, but I expect to lose a lot—maybe I'd better buy a smaller pair."

The clerk calmly went on wrapping up the overalls.

"Mister," he said, "if you can shrink as fast as those overalls will, you'll be doing pretty good."

### No Wonder He's Perennial

*The wary bachelor peers about,  
It is fear that makes him falter—  
He seeks an alter ego who,  
Will not his ego alter!*

—J. W. KAY

### Literary Enigma

I am a dramatist whose mother's maiden name was Mary Arden. The letters which compose my name are found in the following authors' names:

- In Addison, but not in Pope.
- In Johnson, but not in Sterne.
- In Gray, but not in Milton.
- In Thackeray, but not in Goldsmith.
- In Brontë, but not in Ruskin.
- In Shelley, but not in Arnold.
- In Kipling, but not in Huxley.
- In Swinburne, but not in Shaw.
- In Galsworthy, but not in Chesterton.
- In Barrie, but not in Wells.
- In Tennyson, but not in Conrad.

### Lost and Found

The following items have been lost or found. Can you name them?

1. Lost: A chord of music by the poet (a) Ella Wheeler Wilcox, (b) Phoebe Cary, (c) Adelaide Proctor.
2. Lost: A flock of chattels by (a) Little Miss Muffet, (b) Little Bo-peep, (c) Little Boy Blue.
3. Lost: On westward journeys, a day, while crossing the International Date Line, which is 180 degrees from (a) Greenwich Village, New York; (b) Greenwich, England; (c) Greenwich, Connecticut.
4. Lost: A shoe, horse, rider, battle,

kingdom, all for the want of (a) a hammer, (b) an anvil, (c) a nail.

5. Found: By Columbus in 1492, a new land, which he named (a) Newfoundland, (b) San Salvador, (c) New Indies.

6. Found: In California by John W. Marshall, gold, in the year (a) 1847, (b) 1848, (c) 1849.

7. Found: In India, a diamond later cut to 106 carats, once owned by Queen Victoria, known as (a) the Hope Diamond, (b) the Pitt diamond, (c) the Kohinoor.

8. Wanted to find: An honest man, with the aid of a lantern, by (a) Diogenes, (b) Aristodes, (c) Pythagoras.

9. Hard to find: According to a popular song a number of years ago (a) a pretty girl, (b) a perfect nose, (c) an ideal man.

10. Found: The reason why the apple fell down instead of up by (a) Sir Walter Raleigh, (b) Sir Isaac Newton, (c) Sir Henry Spelman.

This puzzle was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

The answers to the above puzzles will be found on the next page.

### Realist

*My lawn is a carpet, verdant and lush,  
(To a poet.)  
But it's only a pain in the back to me,  
(I mow it!)*

—JESSE BURKE

### Tales Twice Told

*A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it —Shakespeare*

### Shut Hole in One

A golfer, trying to get out of a trap, said: "The traps on this course are very annoying, aren't they?"

Second golfer, trying to putt: "Yes, they are. Would you mind closing yours?"—*Rotary Bulletin*, RIFON, WISCONSIN.

### Perfect Fit

Politician: "My boy says he would like a job in your department."

Official: "What can he do?"

Politician: "Nothing."

Official: "That simplifies it. Then we won't have to break him in."—*The Rotary Bulletin*, ASHLAND, WISCONSIN.

### For Dish Diggers

Violent exercise after 40 is especially harmful if you do it with a knife and fork.—*The Knothole*, RICHWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA.

### Small-Town Stuff

Cy, the sage of a little Mohawk Valley community, is an unrelenting enemy of ostentation in any form. During an argument in the corner store, one of the



participants made the mistake of using fancy language in Cy's presence.

Cy interrupted. "What was that last word?"

"I said it was a defalcation; any man who does what Joe Doakes is doing is committing a defalcation."

Cy pointed an accusing finger at the speaker. "That," he bellowed scornfully, "is an out-of-town word!"—*Christian Science Monitor*.

#### Time Limited

Then there was the luncheon speaker who asked the chairman: "How long do I talk?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "All I know is that the rest of us leave here at 1:15."—*The Rotator*, ABILENE, TEXAS.

#### Unemployed

An Eastern go-getter spied a lazy Indian lolling indolently in the sun, somewhere out West. "Chief," remonstrated the go-getter, "why don't you get yourself a job?"

"Why?" grunted the Indian.

"Well, you could earn a lot of money."

"Why?" insisted the Indian.

"If you saved your money, you could open a bank account. Wouldn't you like that?"

"Why?"

"Well, good gosh, if you had a big enough bank account, you could retire, and then you wouldn't have to work any more."

"Not working now," remarked the Indian.—*Longs Peak Spoke*, ESTES PARK, COLORADO.

#### Wisdom

A wise woman is one who makes her husband feel as though he is head of the house when actually he is only chairman of the entertainment committee.—*The Link*.

#### Baleful News

Two race horses were gossiping over their stalls before the Kentucky Derby. One horse said to the other. "I'm going to win the Derby."

"How do you know?" asked his pal.

"A little while ago my master whis-

pered in my ear that if I won the Derby, he would give me two extra bales of hay," replied the first horse, "and, brother, that ain't money!"—*Ken*, KENMORE, NEW YORK.

### Calling All Friends!

When in need, call on your friends! That's what The Fixer is doing so he can complete the limerick below. You are invited—yes, urged—to help, with as many last lines as you care to send. If one of yours is selected among the "best ten," you'll receive \$2. Send your entries to *The Rotarian Magazine*, in care of The Fixer, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The deadline for lines is July 1.—*Gears Editors*.

#### BRIGHT LIGHT

In case you need help call on Light,  
For we know what he does he does right.  
Some coin for the park?  
A bus for a lark?

Any list of rhyme words would probably include cite, fight, fright, height, knight, night, plight, sight, trite.

#### Racque's Cracques

Remember Racque and his cracques, mentioned in uncompleted-limerick form in *THE ROTARIAN* for February?

We once had a member named Racque,  
Who was pruned all the time for a cracque.

Each good deed that was born  
He soon offset with scorn.

From the large number of last lines contributed to finish the verse, The Fixer quickly concluded that taking a "cracque at Racque" might possibly take on the nature of an international pastime. Hence, he awards ten prizes of \$2 instead of the previously announced six. Here are the winners—and lines:

For Racque was the original Sad Sacque.

(Joseph Wearson, member of the Rotary Club of Victoria, Texas.)

We decided every goose has to quack.

(Mrs. J. E. Guillebeau, wife of a Barnesville, Georgia, Rotarian.)

For a nacque of good tacquet did Racque lacque.

(Herbert W. Saltford, member of the Rotary Club of Poughkeepsie, New York.)

'Til told to go sit on a tacque.

(Joseph F. Harris, member of the Rotary Club of Hartford, Connecticut.)

Old Mephisto gives people this knacque.

(Edward Morrissey, Albany, New York.)

'Til he married an ex-sergeant WAC.

(Patricia Waters, daughter of an Inman, South Carolina, Rotarian.)

When he left, not one wished him bacque.

(Mrs. Don Corker, wife of a Kimberley, British Columbia, Canada, Rotarian.)

But he left us to live in Iraq.

(G. T. Wood, member of the Rotary Club of Utica, New York.)

'Til they pinned both his ears neatly bacque.

(Mrs. Ralph J. Watts, wife of an Appleton, Wisconsin, Rotarian.)

So sadly we gave him the sacque.

(Burpee W. Wallace, member of the Rotary Club of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada.)

#### Answers to Puzzles on Page 70

LITERARY ENIGMA: Shakespeare.  
LOST AND FOUND: 1. (c). 2. (b). 3. (b). 4. (c). 5. (b). 6. (c). 7. (c). 8. (a). 9. (a). 10. (b).

WHEN YOU'RE ALL SET  
TO PUT OVER A BIG DEAL...



AND YOUR WHISKERS  
ARE SPROUTING LIKE  
CROCUSES IN APRIL....



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Leading with your chin?  
Be smooth...use VESTPOK



"SHE SAYS that she doesn't want our magazine anymore and that we should please try to forget her."

## The Four Objects OF Rotary

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

# Last Page Comment

## HEADLINES

shout of world crises as Rotarians pack their bags for Rotary's 37th annual international Convention. The nations are finding it harder to make peace than war. Yet, in Atlantic City, during the week of June 2, thousands of people of many tongues—as diverse a group as will meet anywhere in 1946—will think and plan together in friendly accord. Their meeting will be a kind of epitome of the peaceful world so long desired by so many.

## ROTARIANS

go to their annual meeting *not* to deal, *not* to get, but rather to give their modest bit to the cause of "international understanding, goodwill, and peace"—and maybe that's the difference. As Luther H. Hodges writes from Hunter College, New York, where he was "observing" for Rotary the deliberations of the UNO Security Council, it is such personal understanding as Rotary promotes through its Fourth Object that brings men on high levels as well as low together—and the lack of it that blocks the path to peace.

## MEANWHILE

the world tries to figure out how to dispose of that hard legacy of war—starvation. Elsewhere in these pages Clinton P. Anderson, Uncle Sam's Agriculture chief, and Arthur S. Chenoweth, Rotary's "observer" at the recent UNRRA meeting, tell what is being done to get food to starving millions. Both articles underscore the value of the gifts of food and clothing Rotary Clubs in well-fed lands are sending Clubs in war-devastated countries and encourage an intensification of this program. Victory Gardens are another way to help. Secretary "Clint" Anderson—whom you recognize as a Past

President of Rotary International—agrees. "There is more need for Victory Gardens this first year of peace," he recently told a conference of gardeners, "than in any year of the war." Every chop of your hoe will send happy echoes round this One (Hungry) World.

## GOOD DIET

and high income do not always go hand in glove. This curious fact was exposed by United States Department of Labor surveys which show that milk consumption, for example, was less than two quarts a week per capita in families with annual incomes of less than \$1,000, two and three-fourths quarts in \$2,000-a-year families, but only two and one-half quarts in \$4,000 families. This indicates a definite lack of knowledge about nutrition, an educational deficiency which Rotary Clubs can do much to correct through community programs and projects.

## CHILDREN NEED

good food, but sometimes they turn the tables and help produce it for others. That's what happened in the little Alabama town you read about on page 17—a story we especially recommend to any crabbed oldster who despairs of the bobby-sox generation. That article—and the one by Rotary's President, "Tom" Warren—reminds us to remind you that Boys and Girls Week is upon us. To be observed in some 2,500 communities around the world, it was scheduled to begin April 27 and to end May 4. Rotary's own First Vice-President, Herbert J. Taylor, of Chicago, Illinois, is chairman, and Rotarian S. Kendrick Guernsey, of Jacksonville, Florida, is secretary of the National Boys and Girls Week Committee, the address of which is 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Abra-

ham Lincoln said it: *We can nobly save or meanly lose our children.*

## AS A FINAL ACCENT

on youth, consider this startling testimony of 32-year-old physicist Lyle B. Borst, of Chicago, before an "open forum" of U. S. Congressmen: Ninety-five percent of the scientists who made the atom bomb possible were 35 years of age or younger.

## THE ATOM BOMB

unloosed a flood of new outcries against the death and destruction of war. Alex C. Johnson cries out against an even greater source of death—highway accidents. Unless we do "play it safe," as he urges in his article, traffic casualties may soar to new heights. Safety experts estimate that at least 36,500 persons will be killed and another 2¼ million injured in traffic accidents in the United States alone in 1946. Based on a rising monthly casualty rate, these experts predict that by December, five persons will be killed and another 175 injured *every hour*. This is five and one-half times the U. S. casualty rate in World War II and seven times the casualty rate of World War I! Rotary Clubs have shown that there *are* things they can do about traffic safety. Enough said.

## A YEAR AGO

at the end of this month Miss Audrey Naylor, capable Executive Secretary of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, had a page of her Club bulletin to fill. What she wrote is poignantly apt today.

Memorial Day . . . There was no meeting of the Rotary Club of Seattle today. There was no hum of friendly voices over the luncheon tables, no opening anthem, no prayer. These things were put aside in tribute to those whose sacrifices give us the freedom to enjoy such institutions as Rotary. While honoring all our soldier dead, yet we think especially of those members of our Rotary family who have given their lives in the conflict which still threatens the world's freedom, and humbly we inscribe their names here: [nine names follow].

There was no meeting of Rotary today; for some there will be no meeting until final victory; for others there will never be a Rotary meeting. For them we must make every day a memorial day, a day not just to remember but to act in the cause of freedom, for the blood, sweat, and tears of this war must not have been in vain.

— your Editor

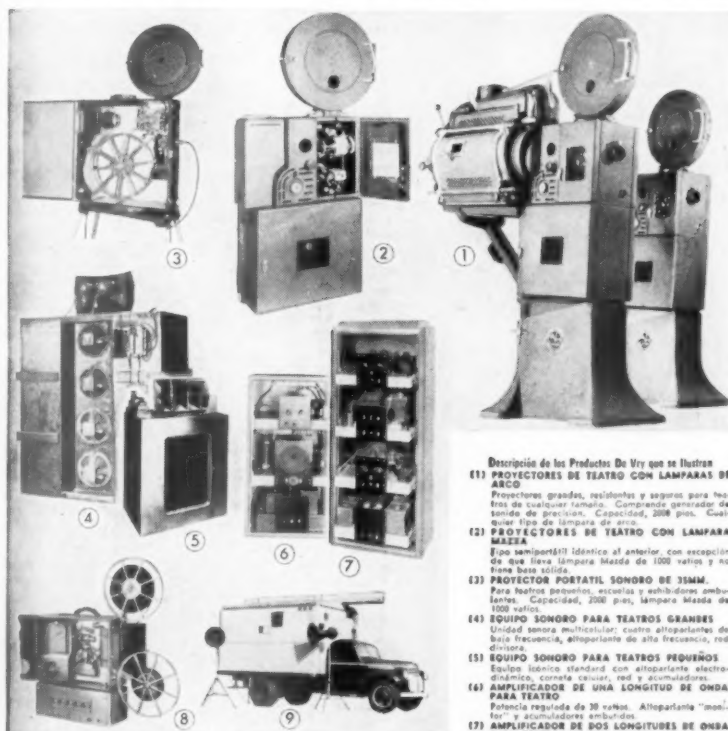
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Dos amplificadores con potencia de 10 vatios cada uno. Combina motorizado de una longitud de onda.
  - (8) PROYECTOR DE SONIDO GRABADO EN PELICULA DE 16MM.  
Unidad portátil, proyector en una caja, amplificador y altoparlante en otra. Capacidad, 1600 pies, lámpara de 750 vatios.
  - (9) FAMOSA TEATRO DE VRY SOBRE RUEDAS  
Unidad ambulante, completa, con proyector cinematográfico, amplificador, altoparlantes, pantalla, planta eléctrica. Varios tipos.

SOLO DeVry ha obtenido CUATRO veces consecutivas el premio "E" del Equilibrio y la Marina de los Estados Unidos por excelencia en la fabricación de Equipo para Cine Sonoro.

### CONFIE EN DEVRY TAMBIEN PARA—

- Proyectores Sonoros de Lámpara de Arco de 16mm.
  - Proyectores Silenciosos de 16mm. • Microfonos
  - Cámaras Cinematográficas de 35mm. y 16mm. • Lentes
  - Empalmadores • Carretillos • Rectificadores
- Pídase información GRATUITA acerca de estos Productos Cinematográficos.

DEVRY CORPORATION • 1111 Armitage Avenue, Chicago 14, Illinois, E. U. A.



HAGASE DISTRIBUIDOR DE DEVRY  
Solicite información sobre los requisitos para distribuir los productos DeVry en su país. Envíe este cupón a: DeVry Corporation, 1111 Armitage Avenue, Chicago 14, Illinois, E. U. A.

Reproduction of a full page advertisement from REVISTA ROTARIA prepared under the personal supervision of Clare H. Roloff, DeVry Advertising Manager.

"DeVry messages in REVISTA ROTARIA first appeared in the February, 1944, issue," writes Norman D. Olsen. "Since that time we have been a consistent advertiser and our records show that the DeVry ads in REVISTA ROTARIA have proved a sound investment.

"As you know, considerable doubt originally existed in our minds as to whether a publication such as REVISTA ROTARIA was a proper medium for DeVry messages. This doubt existed because the professional 35 mm. and 16 mm. motion picture sound projectors and allied products we manufacture are primarily for use in theatres, auditoriums, industry, schools, churches and road showmen, and not by the general public.

"That all doubt has been definitely expelled from our minds is evidenced by the new contract you have for a full year's schedule of DeVry ads."

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REVISTA ROTARIA reaches leading manufacturers, importers, distributors, and government officials in the 21 countries of Latin America. It is the only business executive's magazine in the Spanish language which is a member of ABC. If you are interested in this important export market, ask for circulation breakdown and other data—no obligation.



# Revista Rotaria



35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois

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New York 20, New York

Pacific Coast Office: 681 Market Street  
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*Visit one  
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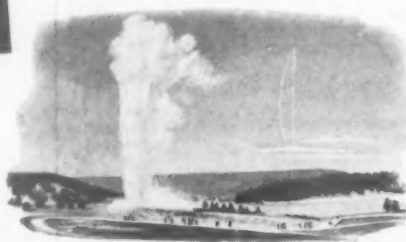
**P**UT WINGS on your vacation this summer. Make it a United Mainliner vacation at new low fares that are easy on the pocketbook. Enjoy convenience and comfort, speed and economy, seeing sights you've never seen, visiting places you've never had time or money to reach. The whole country, with its scenic attractions, is right close by when you fly on a leisurely 2-weeks vacation.



Spacious 4-engine United Mainliners will take you to all of California from anywhere on The Main Line Airway. You'll see stately snow-capped mountains rising from a brilliant skirt of orange groves . . . the colorful, beach-fringed shore-line, dotted with an endless chain of sun-bathed resorts. Flying will give you time to explore Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego.



The great Pacific Northwest is only a few comfortable hours away by United Mainliner. Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, B. C., Puget Sound, Olympic and Rainier National Parks—few places in the world rival the magnificent scenery of these “stepping-stones” to Alaska.



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On United's strategic Main Line Airway lie the Great Lakes and the big Eastern cities . . . bustling Chicago . . . famous Washington, D. C. . . . historic Philadelphia . . . fabulous New York, portal to

Europe, Bermuda, the West Indies—all open to you on a Mainliner vacation.



History-steeped Boston, with its famous harbor . . . New England's mountain and seashore resorts . . . Cape Cod . . . eastern Canada . . . the quiet towns and villages “down east” . . . can all be part of your vacation when you fly United.



**H**AVE you ever imagined a vacation offering so much? When you fly you spend your time “there,” not “getting there and back.” Fares are substantially less than pre-war vacation fares. And you can take special circle tours, going one way and returning another, at no extra cost. Call or write your United Air Lines office or consult an authorized travel agent.

**S** United Air Lines holds an Award of Honor, presented by the National Safety Council, for having flown more than a billion passenger miles without a fatal accident. We are proud of our flight personnel and ground employees who made this record possible.

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